

This Paper Consists of  
Two Sections.  
**SECTION  
ONE**

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

# FIVE BRITISH, TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK; JOFFRE REPORTS GAIN ALL ALONG LINE

## UNION STATION ACCEPTS CITY TERMS TODAY

## Ignores Chance to De- lay Closing Bargain for New Depot.

War clouds that dimmed the outlook for an immediate closing of the city's bargain for the construction of the new Union station were driven away yesterday.

The directors of the Union Station company announced that today they would file formal acceptance of the ordinances passed in March.

At the same time they will turn over to the city \$825,800 as compensation for the vacation of streets and alleys and will file an easement over a strip of ground, twenty feet in width along the west line of their holdings for the widening of Canal street.

These transactions will bind the city's contract with the railroad companies using the station. In agreeing to them at this time the station company waives all rights under the amendments of Sept. 10 providing for an extension of time, and indicates its confidence the council will grant whatever extension later that fall may demand.

### Statement by Company.

J. J. Turner, vice president of the Pennsylvania company and president of the station company, issued a statement on the situation as follows:

"For the information of the city council and the public the Union Station company and its associated companies submit the following statement in reference to the railway terminal ordinances:

"On the 8th of September the Union Station company requested the city of Chicago to extend the time for acceptance of the railway terminal ordinances, passed March 23, 1914, for a period of one year.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe it had been the intention of the companies to accept the ordinances by the time fixed therein, Sept. 23, 1914, and preparations to that end were well under way. The war and the resulting disturbance of financial conditions made it impracticable to finance at this time new undertakings called for such an outlay of funds as required by the Union station project.

### Asks for Postponement.

"Under the circumstances the railroads came to the conclusion that they should not now assume any new financial obligations, but should ask the city to postpone the time for acceptance for one year, because it seemed that by the end of that time business might return to a normal basis.

"If, notwithstanding the extension for a year, there had been a favorable turn in affairs before then, the companies would have been ready to accept the ordinances at an earlier date.

"The city council saw fit at its meeting on Sept. 10 to grant an extension of but three months. It is vain to look for any marked change in conditions within that time, and as the question of the acceptance of the ordinances must be decided within three months, it is the opinion of the companies that it can as well be decided now.

### Question of Extension.

"Further, some question has been raised as to the sufficiency of the vote extending two of the ordinances in question.

"Therefore, the companies have decided that they will assume the responsibility imposed by the ordinances and rely upon the consideration of the public and the city council to grant such extensions of time for the performance of the various obligations as the situation may require.

"The companies will use their best efforts to begin and carry forward the work as soon as conditions will permit, and of this their acceptance, coupled with the cash payment of the compensation of \$825,800 and the grant of the easement for widening Canal street, is the best guarantee.

### Ask Leniency by City.

"The companies ask of the city the many obligations which cannot be performed within the time specified on account of conditions beyond their control, and as occasion arises, be postponed until they are reasonably capable of fulfillment.

"With such a spirit of mutual cooperation it is not too much to hope the project of the new terminals may in due time be realized."

This statement was issued following an all day session in the Pennsylvania offices attended by Mr. Turner, A. M. Schoyer, vice president of the Pennsylvanians; Hale Cox won, but the case was remanded for new trial.

### GET PASSES THROUGH LINES.

An appeal was made to the German commandant, Gen. von Jarotsky, then stationed in the beautiful Hotel de Ville in Brussels, and from him we received passes stamped with an official stamp.

Between the first and second trials

## OPEN FIGHT TO SAVE EDWARDS

Bride of Lumber Millionaire and Her Mother  
Want the Case Dropped.

## AFFIDAVITS HIT GIRL

Escapade with Ada M. Cox and Her Balm Verdict Recalled by New Turn.

## 'FIND BATTLE', WAR SCRIBES' NEWEST GAME

## McCutcheon Tells Efforts of 7 to Get to Charleroi.

## Hollweg Brands Britain Traitor to World Peace

German Chancellor Also Says English Lie on Teutons.

## ACCUSES BELGIANS

BY EDWIN EMERSON.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—I am sending herewith by mail the appeal to the American people which the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the behest of the kaiser gave out tonight, through the American embassy. It says:

"I don't know what is thought in America about this war, but I assume that since its beginning the exchange of telegrams between his majesty, the emperor, and the czar of Russia and the king of England has been made public. This proves irrefutably that our emperor strove until the very last moment to maintain peace.

"His efforts were destined to remain futile because Russia was determined to have war at all hazards, while England, which for a whole decade had been fermenting enmity against the German national spirit in Russia and France, though she now found a splendid opportunity to prove her oft asserted desire for peace, when the test came preferred to let this chance go by; otherwise the war of our country with France and England would have been avoided.

**British Without Scruples.** "But the British policy knows no moral scruples. And thus the English people, which has always posed as a champion of liberty and justice, has allied itself with Russia, the spokesman of the worst despotism, a country that knows no intellectual nor religious freedom and which treads under foot the liberties of whole peoples as well as of individuals.

"Already England must begin to see that she has made a miscalculation, since Germany is winning the mastery over her foes. Therefore England now tries to injure Germany by the most petty means, striking at our commerce and our colonies. Regardless of the inevitable fatal consequences for the common civilization of our white race, England has provoked Japan to a predatory raid upon our colony of Kiau-Chau in China and has led the negroes of Africa to battle against the Germans in our colonies there.

"Neither the time, scene, nor loss of life marking the disaster was given in the official report, but from other unofficial reports it is gleaned that the cruisers were sunk off the German coast close to the Heligoland bight, the scene of the recent victory for the British fleet, which sank three German light cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers.

No official confirmation of the report can be obtained.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The most serious disaster to Great Britain's navy during the present war was announced by the admiralty this afternoon. A brief official report stated that three British cruisers, the *Cressy*, the *Aboukir*, and the *Hogue*, had been sunk by a German submarine in the North sea. Another large vessel is standing by.

**BULLETIN.**

LOWESTOFT, England, via London, Sept. 22.—It is reported that a vessel of 12,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North sea. Another large vessel is standing by.

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Each of the three British cruisers carried a crew of 755 officers and men.

**CITES "Campaign of Lies."**

"After destroying Germany's means of telegraphic communication across the seas, England went further and opened an all round campaign of lies.

"The officials of Belgian cities invited officers of our army to eat with them and then when their guests were off guard shot them dead across the table. Contrary to all laws of humanity, the whole civil population of Belgium was called to arms and Belgian civilians, after their first feigned friendly reception of our troops, shot them down from behind with concealed weapons and committed all manner of horrible cruelties. Belgian women have cut the throats of German soldiers whom they had received in their houses after these soldiers unsuspectingly had lain down to sleep."

**FEARS FOR HOTEL FRIENDS.**

All the buildings were destroyed, and I fear that our friends of the Hotel de Milles Colonnes may be among those who have lost their lives in the tragic measure of reprisal that followed the attack on the German troops.

Brussels was calm and had become accustomed to the presence of German soldiers. The city was no longer brilliant with the thousands of Belgian flags that had given it such a gay appearance a few days before, but it was observable that the more courageous citizens still flew their Belgian flags without molestation from the conquering invaders.

The citizens were allowed to pursue their ways in peace and the Belgians civique were still doing police duty in the streets.

It was in one of these hotels that my three companions, Irvin Cobb, Will Irwin, and Arno Dosch, and I were quartered during the days of our detention, and it is likely that our experiences, existing as they were, would have been infinitely more so had we remained a little longer.

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# RUSSIANS CAPTURE FORTS AT JAROSLAU; PRZEMYSŁ BOMBARDED.

were obliged to yield ground before the French attacks.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting himself yesterday with a continued cannonading.

## GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

"Second, on the center, between Reims and Souain, the enemy attempted an offensive movement, which was repulsed, while between Souain and the Argonne we have made some progress.

"Between the Argonne and the river Meuse there has been no change.

"In the Woëvre district the enemy made a violent effort; he attacked the heights of the Meuse along the front between Tressauvau, Vigneulles, and Héroucourt, without, however, succeeding in gaining position on the heights.

## GERMANS REOCCUPY DONESTRE

"On our right wing, in Lorraine, the enemy has again passed the frontier, using in this operation a number of small columns. Donestre, to the south of Blâmont, has been recaptured by the enemy.

"During the days of Sept. 20 and Sept. 21 we captured twenty automobiles used in moving provisions, together with all the men attached to them. We also captured on these days numerous prisoners, belonging principally to the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth German corps; to the Bavarian landwehr, and to the reserve corps."

## GERMAN LIFE LOSS HUGE.

Wounded soldiers who are commencing to arrive here from the region of Craonne describe the battles there Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans, who, they say, were sacrificed without apparent reason by their officers.

Though pushed back with great slaughter, some of the wounded say, the Germans returned again and again, only to be mowed down by the French. One entire regiment, it was declared, was wiped out, and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans. Trenches that had been carefully prepared for resistance of the allies' advance were filled with dead.

A superior officer among the wounded estimated the German losses in this engagement alone at 7,000.

## CAVALRY DISMOUNTED.

Very little had been seen recently by the wounded men of the German cavalry, and it was their opinion that this branch of the service was being compelled to act as infantry, since, they said, three-fourths of their horses had succumbed owing to the long and unceasing reconnaissances of the last seven weeks, during which the animals often lacked proper food.

One of the soldiers said the reason the Germans were eating raw vegetables was their longing for a change of diet after having subsisted for many weeks on canned foods.

## TELLS OF GERMAN GAINS.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The announcement given or at official headquarters under date of Sept. 21, relates that in the fighting around Reims the Germans have occupied the heights of Craonne, and that in advancing on the French city, which is described as on fire, they occupied the village of Bethany.

The Germans have attacked the line of forts to the south of Verdun, and they crossed victoriously the eastern frontier of Lorraine, which was defended by eight French army corps.

A French sortie from a point northeast of Verdun was repulsed.

## LONDON SEES NO CHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—There have been no important changes on the battle fronts in northern France. The opposing armies continue to gain a little here and lose a little there. These gains may tell in the long run, but have brought no decisive result for either side.

Official reports lay some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the allies' left wing on the right bank of the river Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

Although the reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French attacks and speak of Noyon and the district around that city as the center of the operations, some correspondents describe the allies' left as extending from just west of Noyon to as far north as Lecatec.

## MAY JOIN NEW ARMY.

From Lecatec or Peronne the new army, of which there have been so many reports but no confirmation, is supposed to be operating to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true the German right is in a dangerous position, for it cannot extend much farther north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Reims.

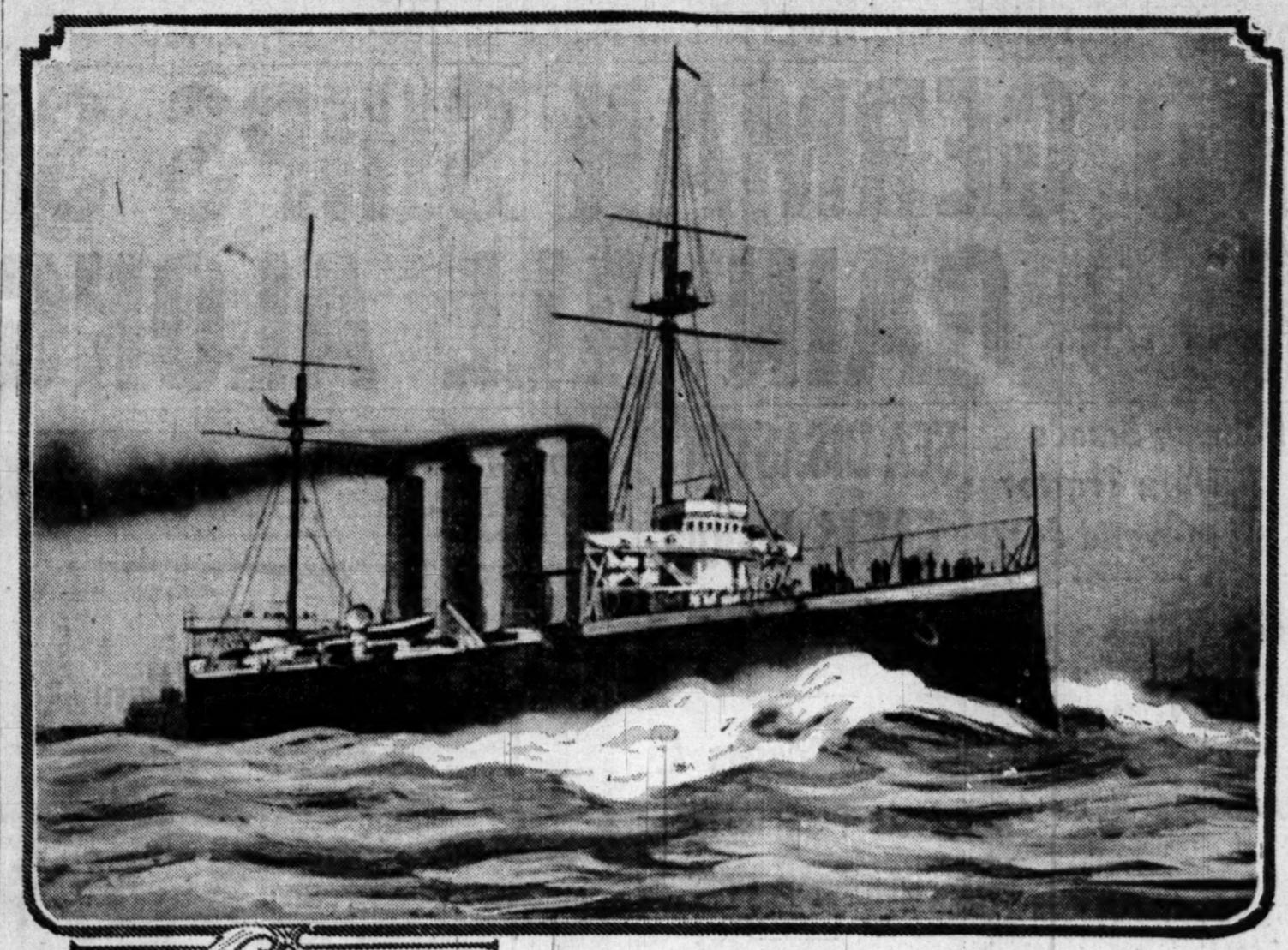
On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going on for days, but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report claims that it has been retaken, together with the village of Bethany.

## TELL OF GERMAN LOSSES.

In the center between Reims and Souain, where the French occupied early in the week, there has been more desperate fighting, the Germans taking the offensive and, according to the French reports, being repulsed.

The Germans also have made some attacks in the Woëvre district without success, but they have succeeded in again crossing the Lorraine frontier and occupying Donestre, to the south of Blâmont.

## Type of Old Time British Cruisers Sunk by Germans.



The British armored cruisers Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue were built in 1893 and 1894 at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 apiece. The displacement of each vessel was 12,000 tons; length at water line, 454 feet; beam, 69½ feet, and maximum draft, 28 feet. The armament consisted of two 5.2 inch guns, twelve 6 inch guns, thirteen 12 pounders, three 3 pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Each warship carried a complement of 700 to 745 men. They used to be good fighting craft, but in recent years they have only been good for short spurts as the machinery was getting worn out. On their first trial they made from twenty to twenty-two knots; recently they have only been capable of seventeen to nineteen. The machinery weighed 1,500 tons and the hull with armor, 7,840 tons. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan and the Hogue at Barrow. During the annual long range firing competition of the Mediterranean squadron in 1894, the Aboukir made a world's record by scoring forty-four direct hits out of sixty rounds in less than three minutes in target practice at 5,000 and 4,500 yards. The cruiser was traveling at a speed of fourteen knots and the guns were all fired from the port battery. The firing was carried out under conditions identical with those that would prevail in time of war.

## BRITISH FLEET MEETS DISASTER

[Continued from first page.]

Nevertheless it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could so easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German fleet has been able to remain safe in its mine and fortresses protected harbors.

However, the British fleet must keep the sea to insure Great Britain's food supply and in doing so must run great risks.

### Victories of Rival Submarines.

The German submarine fleet has at least four cruisers to its credit. The Pathfinder, which was sunk on Sept. 4 in the North sea and was first reported to have struck one of the German mines, later was admitted by the admiralty to have been sunk by a German submarine. The Oceanic, a British liner which was armed at the opening of the war, may also be the victim of a German submarine. It was sunk on the 14th, and no account of the foudre has been given by the admiral.

The British submarines have to their credit the German cruiser Hela, sunk by the Koenigsberg. The two divers have lost thus far, the German U. 15, sent to the bottom by British destroyers, and the British AE 1, a unit of the Australian fleet, which disappeared on Sept. 20.

### Cruisers of Obsolete Class.

The Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 62.8 feet wide, and drew 26 feet of water. They had armaments consisting of two 6 inch guns, twelve 12 pounders, and five 3 pounders.

The Aboukir and the Cressy were built in 1890, and the Hogue was built at Barrow the same year. The Cressy was commanded by Capt. Robert W. Drummond, the Aboukir Capt. John E. Drummond, and the Hogue Capt. Wil-

liam S. Nicholson.

The ships sunk, while obsolete, still were useful vessels, and it is little satisfaction to England to know that its cruiser fleet is still double in number of the Germans, and that, as Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has said, it will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one.

### Estimate About 700 Rescued.

HARWICH, Sept. 22.—Warships have brought in a number of survivors of the three British cruisers which were sunk in the North sea. Among these were thirty uninjured officers. Eighty survivors have been landed at Parkstone. It is computed here that 700 out of the 2,100 men on the three cruisers were saved.

### Survivor Tells of Disaster.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 22.—The correspondent of the Handelsblad interviewed at Ymuiden, Holland, one of the survivors of the battle between the German submarines and the British cruisers.

"We were navigating with the cruisers in the North sea in beautiful weather," the survivor is reported as saying. "This morning at 6 o'clock the Aboukir was hit in several places and disappeared within five minutes."

Other men-of-war thought the Aboukir had struck a mine as no hostile ships could be seen. They lowered their boats. A few minutes later the Hogue was hit and sank. In the short time the Cressy also was torpedoed and sank about 8 o'clock."

### British Ship Lost in Orient.

TEHRAN, Asia Minor, via London, Sept. 22.—Two persons lost their lives by drowning as a result of the sinking of the British steamer Belgian King near Cape Kureh yesterday.

The Belgian King carried 120 passengers and crew to the number of 120. Ninety-eight of them were saved by a Russian steamer. It is surmised this accident was due to a mine.

### Yankees Much Better Informed on Conflict than Europeans, Says Writer in Paris.

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# GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON ACTIVITY OF BRITISH AND ALLIES IN BIG BATTLE.

## FRENCH EXPLAINS CAMPAIGN MADE BY BRITISH ARMY

**Statement Shows Hard Fighting for Many Days in Battle of the Aisne.**

## SAYS GERMANS LOSE

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to Sept. 18, was issued tonight:

"General Headquarters, Sept. 18, 1914.—At the date of the last narrative, Sept. 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the river Aisne. Opposition, which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rearguard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress, had developed and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken in an attempt to gain time for some strategic operation or move and may not be truly main stand, but if this is so, the fighting is naturally at a stand, which, as to extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it indistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a pitched battle; though the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

**Do Not German Purposes.**

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the delay gained by them during the 12th and 13th by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated, cannot yet be said.

"So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are fighting is just across that river, along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

**Action on Four Days.**

"The progress of our operations and of the French armies nearest us for the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th will now be described.

**British Troops Are Cheerful.**

"Where our men are holding the forward edges of the high ground on the north side they are now strongly entrenched. They are well fed and in spite of the wet weather of the last week are cheerful and confident.

"The bombardment by both sides has been heavy, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday was practically continuous.

"Nevertheless, in spite of the general disappearance of heavy guns in action along our front on Wednesday, the arrival of the French force acting against the German flank was at once announced on the east of our front some miles away from the continuous roar of their quick firing artillery, with which the attack was opened.

**Gain Ground by Degrees.**

"So far as the British are concerned, the greater part of this week has been passed in bombardment, in gaining ground by degrees, and in beating back successive counter attacks with heavy slaughter. Our casualties have been severe, but it is probable that those of the enemy are heavier.

"The rain has caused a great drop in the temperature and there is more than a distant feeling of autumn in the air, especially in the early morning.

"On our right side the French have been fighting steadily and have been gradually gaining ground. One village after another has been captured by the Germans, and the streets of the village are filled with dead of both sides.

**Cheering Message to French.**

"As an example of the spirit which is inspiring our allies the following translation of an Ordre du Jour, published on Sept. 9, after the battle of Montmirail, by the commander of the French Fifth army, is given:

"Soldiers: Upon the memorable fields of Montmirail, of Vaucluse, of Chambon, which a century ago witnessed the victory of our ancestors over Bicheno's Prussians, your vigorous offensive triumphed over the resistance of the Germans. Held on his flanks, his center broken, the enemy now is retreating towards the east and north by forced marches. The most renowned army corps of old Prussia, the contingents of Westphalia, of Hanover, of Brandenburg, have retired in haste before you.

"This first success is no more than the prelude. The enemy is shaken but not yet decisively beaten. You have still to undergo severe hardships, to make long marches, to fight hard battles. May the image of our country, soiled by barbers, always remain before your eyes! Never was it more necessary to sacrifice all we have as those with the corps.

**Many German Charges Fall.**

"All the German counter attacks, however, failed, although in some places they were reported six times. One made on the Fourth guards brigade was repulsed.

"An attempt to advance slightly made by part of our line was unsuccessful, as regards gain of ground, but led to the withdrawal of part of the enemy's infantry and artillery.

"Further counter attacks made during the night were beaten off. Rain came on towards evening and continued intermittently until 9 a.m. on the 10th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding the line, the wet weather to some extent hampered the motor transport service, which was also hindered by broken bridges.

**Caenon Drive Germans Back.**

"On Wednesday the 16th there was little change in the situation opposite the British; the efforts made by the enemy were less active on the previous day, though their bombardment continued throughout the evenings and evenings. Our patrols drove the defenders off one of the salients of their position, but they returned in the evening. Forty prisoners were taken by the Third division.

"On Thursday the 17th the situation still remained unchanged in its essentials. The German heavy artillery fire was more active than on the previous day. The only infantry attacks made by the enemy were on the extreme right of our position, and, as had happened before, they were repulsed with heavy loss, chiefly on this occasion by our field artillery.

"In order to convey some idea of the nature of the fighting it may be said that the greater part of our front from the forward slopes on the north of the river Marne, "Their infantry are holding strong lines of trenches amongst and along the edges

## French and English Guns Captured by Triumphant Germans Enter Berlin on Sedan Day.



## Kaiser to Lose in a Year, Say U. S. Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The war in Europe will last from nine to eighteen months.

"Germany, unless she is superhuman, will be defeated."

The foregoing is the consensus of opinion entertained by more than two score active army officers on duty in this city and its environs. Only those officers of the regular army who are serving in Europe and above the rank of captain were interviewed.

"Most of the president's order to government officers not to comment on the war, and his plea to his fellow countrymen not to engage in discussions, there was addressed to more than three score officers the following two questions, with the understanding that their names would not be used in setting forth their replies, and that their answers were to be wholly academic, from a military standpoint and without regard to personal sympathies:

1. How long will the war in Europe last?

2. Which side will be the victor—Germany and Austria or the triple entente?

ROM the replies and the reasons attached the two answers given were the result. On the question of how long will the war last, a majority of the officers estimated one year.

In all about sixty officers were seen. Of this number approximately twenty followed literally the president's instructions and would not discuss in any manner the question of personal sympathies.

Of the forty officers who made replies, some of whom were general officers, a member of the rank of colonel, one officer had done so because they were met with shell fire and a violent fusillade from the enemy's infantry. Our colonel was badly wounded—he is the third we have had. Fourteen men were killed around me. We got away in a hull without my being hit.

3. Tells of Hard Charge.

"Steep slopes led up to the heights where we were held in considerable force. With our weak detachments of the Seventy-fourth and Ninety-first regiments we reached the crest and came under a terrible artillery fire that mowed us down.

However, we entered St. Piat. Hardly had we done so when we were met with shell fire and a violent fusillade from the enemy's infantry. Our colonel was badly wounded—he is the third we have had. Fourteen men were killed around me. We got away in a hull without my being hit.

4. What Happened Then? Despite the greatness of the organization, the perfect working of the integral parts of the machine, and not the miscarriage of a single one of the complicated plans for the taking of Paris, and the driving of the Germans out of France, that it was superhuman, it was found the whole thing was neat and good and that it could not be almost impossible.

5. "There must be the material as well as a fighting spirit in the armies of a victorious nation or alliance, and a close study of the resources shows that the members of the entente, in money, men, and geographical location are better equipped for a long war than is Germany."

"This is a war not only of ready resources but of all resources, and until one side has about exhausted all its resources the fighting will go on."

Other discussions led to this: "From the manner in which belligerents have struggled and with a knowledge of the state of mind of the powers engaged preceding the war, this struggle is to be almost a death struggle—that is, until one side is so crushed that it will require a half century or more for even a walking corpse to be defeated."

6. The following, the consensus of several military opinions, views the struggle as far as it has gone and touches on the resources of the belligerents so far used:

7. "The theater of war has thrown into the western theater of war the flames of little old Topka, certain to be fought in the canal, with the idea of getting back to the river. Darkness was descending, however, and as there was no one to direct him and no lights, he quickly lost his way.

The further he walked beyond the rows of blackened ruins the more confused he became. Once the wind blew over a tottering chimney, which fell almost in his path, and for a moment he thought it was a German shell. Then the rain began descending in sheets. He remarked afterwards:

"The street lights of little old Topka certainly did not go out to me."

After an hour or more of aimless wandering in the tiny darkness, repeatedly stumbling over heaps of fallen masonry, he found himself in the Grande place.

8. In Burned Building.

Though the hotel de ville had been set on fire by the Germans, a portion of the building had escaped the flames. Thompson crawled in through a window and found himself in what was evidently the smoking room, as the wardrobes which lined the walls were filled with what he describes as red overcoats with silver braid and fur collars. I take it that these were robes which the civic dignitaries were wont to don on ceremonial occasions.

With these gorgeous garments Thompson made a bed upon the floor. It was not cool, because the rest of the rest of the building was still smoldering. He laid himself down on the street, and a half-starved kitten, like himself, which he put in his overcoat pocket.

From all I can learn he and the kitten spent quite a comfortable night, everything considered, though several times they were awakened by rifle shots, and once two German soldiers held a whispered conversation outside the window. For obvious reasons Thompson did not inform them of his presence.

9. Belgian Send Boat.

At daybreak he succeeded in making his way back to the river and abouted the Belgians, who sent a boat over for him.

When I arrived in a car at noon to pick him up I found him surrounded by an interested group of Belgian officers. With such ingredients as the place afforded he was instructing them in the art of mixing cocktails.

When I showed him the accounts in the London papers of the battle supposed to have taken place while he was in Termonde, he remarked dryly:

"Well, I'm not saying there wasn't any battle, but if there was it didn't wake up me and the cat."

10. OLDEST AND YOUNGEST REFUGEES CHICAGOANS.

Mrs. Howard, Aged 80, and Grandson, 17 Months, Home from Paris "Sky Bomb" Zone.

New York, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—In the party of Americans from the war zone who arrived today by the Red Star liner Zealand was the oldest refugee, Mrs. Howard of Chicago, aged 80, and her grandson, the youngest refugee, 7 months old.

The mother and father of the baby, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Howard, are the white little ones who went out with their caravans.

A German aviator dropped a bomb which came down to the baby that it jarred the carriage and broke windows in the Howard residence in Paris.

This is what impelled the Howards to return to America.

11. Prisoners' Exchange Busy.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 22.—The office opened by the Red Cross to facilitate the exchange of prisoners of war is now in full operation. The letters received, which average about 1,500 daily, are being handled by secretaries who understand all tongues.

## YANKEE SLEEPS WITH A CAT ON "BATTLE" SCENE

Donald C. Thompson Able to Correct London Papers That Tell of Fray.

## NO FIGHT TAKES PLACE

BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL.

[By cable to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—The general staff has been highly edified and considerably amused at the accounts that appeared in certain London papers on Saturday describing in great detail a sanguinary battle asserted to have taken place last week amid the ruins of Termonde. The story was particularly relished by my photographer, Donald C. Thompson, because it happened that the twenty-four hours during which the battle is said to have been fought, he was present and observed and fire swept city. He stayed there because he was lost and could find no one from whom to inquire the way out.

Because we heard rumors that the Germans might again attack the city and because Thompson wanted to get pictures of great heaps of German dead, I dropped him at Termonde on Thursday morning.

Thompson speaks only the native tongue of Flanders, so the officer commanding the Belgian troops detailed a soldier who speaks English to act as guide, interpreter, and cloreone.

Learned English in New York.

"Where did you learn to speak English?" Thompson asked as they were strolling aimlessly through the ruined city.

"I was a waiter at a prominent New York hotel," was the answer.

"So you threw up a good job to answer your country's call?" Thompson said.

"No, I threw it up because my former wife asked for too much alimony."

At this point the conversation was suddenly interrupted by a splutter of rifle shots quite close at hand.

"Come on," the ex-warrior shouted excitedly, "now is our chance to kill a German."

"Your chance, not mine," Thompson replied, hastily shouldering his camera.

President Wilson had expressly asked Americans to remain neutral, and besides I've just remembered that I have an important engagement in the other part of town.

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# NO COMPROMISE; MARCONI COMPANY MUST OBEY ORDERS, U. S. STAND

GAME OF 'FINDING  
THE BATTLE' TOLD  
BY M'CUTCHEON

Describes Efforts of Seven  
Reporters to Get to  
Charleroi.

MUCH TO SEE EN ROUTE

[Continued from first page.]

which in Germany assumes such huge importance. Anything with the stamp of the German government on its back is more potent than letters of ambassadors.

The passes stated that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, an American journalist representing the \_\_\_\_\_, is permitted to pass through the German lines.

Upon this brief document was pasted the photograph of the bearer, and with it in one's possession one was free to go about Brussels. It is possible that it was meant for use in and about Brussels, but it was so general and comprehensive in character that it subsequently enabled me all the way to Paris, which fractionally at all the demands of tens of thousands of soldiers, most hundreds and thousands of officers—in fact, past every German until the ill-fated day that we reached the top of the army and found an officer superior in rank to Gen. von Jarotsky. In the interim, however, the pass had done wonders.

**NO AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE.**

There were no automobiles to be had in Brussels. The Germans had commanded all that they could find, and the others were being concealed by their owners or else run with a specific permit which guaranteed immunity from seizure.

There were still some street hacks which might, if properly and sufficiently subsidized, be secured for a short time outside the city. Two of them were found and their drivers readily agreed to drive our party out to Waterloo for thirty francs apiece.

At 4 o'clock we started, expecting to go to Waterloo, see the battle, and get back later the same evening.

It was to be an afternoon's drive, something of a pleasure party, just to look over the ground and later determine upon a more comprehensive campaign.

There were seven American newspaper men, one American who resides in Brussels, two carriages manned by two drivers with rumpled silk hats, and absolutely not one piece of baggage.

**NEVER GOT BACK TO BRUSSELS.**

That was fourteen days ago. I have not yet been able to return to Brussels and the Belgian capital. We have remained several days ago and must remain until the government allows me to leave. But in the meantime I have had experiences enough to fill volumes, which compensate for all we have undergone.

Brussels was gay and brilliant in the sunshine when we drove out through the streets, where hundreds of people in their Sunday clothes watched our advance with interest and probably amusement.

One of the drivers was an ex-artilleryman from Belgium, and he said, "We will never stand with us to the last." The other was a younger man, debonair of appearance, and from him we hoped for the dash and courage that are supposed to go with a debonair spirit.

They both disappointed us.

At a little inn near Waterloo we stopped while the horses were watered. Off to the southward there was artillery firing and the deep, muffled boom came to our ears. The effect was instantaneous and galvanic. The two drivers re-fused to go on.

**SOLDIER'S VALOR FADES.**

The valor of the ex-artilleryman, instead of flaming at the old familiar sound of guns, seemed to fade visibly. From the first he faded also the debonair spirit, and in its place came a sort of weariness.

After many entreaties and a good deal of diplomacy the drivers at last consented to resume the march, halting and somewhat jerkily in its forward momentum, but nevertheless in the direction we wished to go.

Along the way there were many evidences that a great army had passed. Upon the doors of every house were written names in German—“6 Mann, 10 Pferde,” or “4 Offiziere, 12 Mann, or 12 Mann, 8 Pferde”—indicating many officers, soldiers, and horses might be quartered in the particular house upon whose door the inscription appeared.

Upon many were written “Gute leute”—meaning that good people resided there. We watched the doors to see where the “good people” and the “bad people” resided, those who had treated the soldiers kindly and those who had not.

**RWARD OF MERIT.**

It was a rough reward of merit, that “Gute leute,” and I am sure that the villagers so designated will let the scribbled ciphers of worthlessness remain long upon their doors. The German and weather have worn the writing away.

The great field of Waterloo lay calm and peaceful in the afternoon sun. Villagers were walking calmly about and train cars, loaded with Sunday passengers, passed us at the edge of the field. From the distance came the steady thud of big guns, but so far away as to prove that the battle was raging miles beyond Waterloo. The firing sounded like distant slamming of doors, sometimes at regular intervals, and then in salvoes.

“This must be fighting down at Waterloo,” we said.

**STOP NEAR HOUGOMONT.**

We drove down the Nivelles road, and quite near the Chateau Hougmont, so famous in the story of Waterloo, we stopped at a wayside inn.

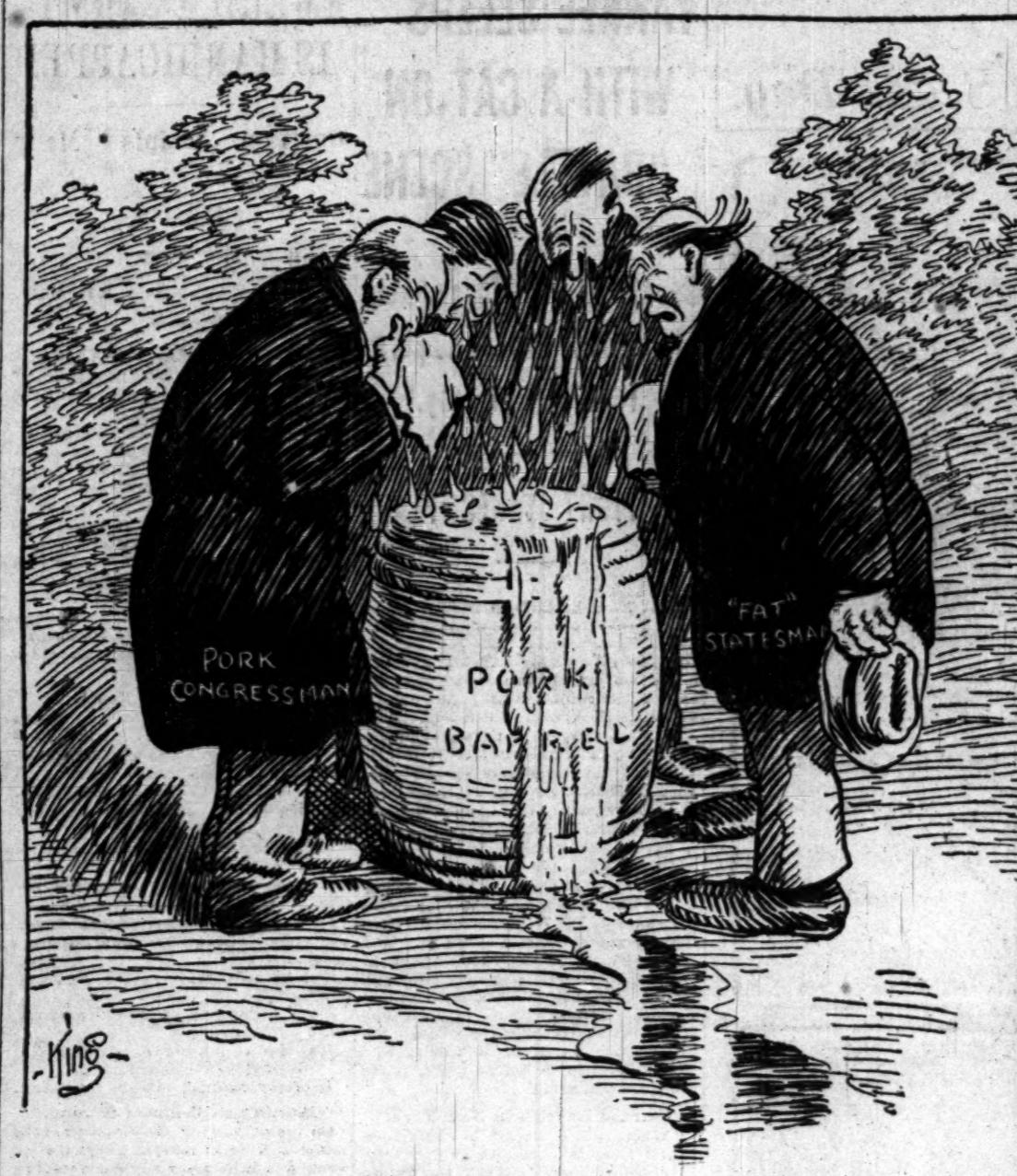
There were two or three people there, excitedly talking; and pointing off in the direction from which came the steady thud of great artillery. The landlord was only too eager to talk. Two or three hundred thousand Germans had passed his house, he said, and there was a great battle in progress near Nivelles, about eight miles further along.

“Listen! You can hear the cannon.

It is awful!”

If the effect of the guns we had

ALL BRINE.



## SENATE PASSES AMENDED 'PORK BARREL' BILL

Sends \$20,000,000 Meas-  
ure to House Where Tilt  
Is Expected.

## STRATEGY MARKS FIGHT

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—[Special.]

The Senate this afternoon completely annihilated the pork hunting senators when it passed the amended river and harbor appropriation bill.

The measure as finally approved by the senate authorizes the appropriation of \$20,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war on such projects as he deems worthy.

The measure was promptly messaged over to the house, where it was referred to the rivers and harbors committee. That committee will meet tomorrow to consider it. A recommendation of disagreement undoubtedly will be made.

The house then will vote either to disagree and send the bill to conference or to overrule the committee and approve the senate substitute.

**Fight May Be Renewed.**

If the measure goes to conference and emerges with an appropriation exceeding \$20,000,000 the fight on it will be renewed in the senate. It is quite likely, however, that the anti-pork forces in the house under the leadership of Representative Frear of Wisconsin will force the approval of the senate's action.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina practically closed the senate fight this afternoon when he made a long speech defending the North Carolina items. Senator Simmons also defended the method of appropriating which was so vigorously attacked by Senators Burton and Ken-

yon.

**THEN THEY WATERED HORSES.**

It was the practice of the army to commander such things as horses, vehicles, motors, and gasoline, giving in return checks and receipts by which the owner might later be reimbursed. In consequence the wake of the army was almost if not entirely destitute of means of transportation.

The drivers decided that they must return to Brussels that night nearly twenty miles and make a safer trip in case of tonsillitis, decided to return also rather than run the risk of falling sick on us later in the trip. At 8 o'clock the two carriages, with Irwin in each, and a party passenger, moved off in the darkness.

**FIND A FAIR INTERPRETER.**

A very attractive young woman—the looked like an American student but was not—was good enough to volunteer her services as an interpreter. So we gathered around a table in the barroom of the hotel, with most of the population of the town swarming in to see what was going on.

**DRIVERS AGAIN SHAKY.**

This threatened to have a bad effect on the drivers, but before they had time to confer the horses were urged ahead and we resumed our advance toward Nivelles and the battle.

The country was quiet and beautiful. With my driver, upon whose seat I sat, I discussed the peaceful aspects of the war. At Marcinnes an Pont du priest was a prominent citizen of the village and had been marched in advance of the German soldiers as a means of preventing citizens of the town from firing on the troops.

**TROUBLE MAKER APPEARS.**

In the midst of our talk with the refugee, a native who spoke English slightly and who said he had lived in America during the war, we saw groups of citizens in city carriages proceeding jauntily toward the bloody tragedy that was rapidly unfolding elsewhere in the town.

The refugees had hidden in the cellar with little hope, and when the fighting was over he escaped and walked on to Nivelles. There was desperate fighting at and near Charleroi, and the Germans were trying to get across the river Sambre.

**ROUSE CITIZENS' WONDER.**

In the little Walloon village of Lilleo the simple villagers of this quaint French-Flemish race flock to the street to see us pass. Ours were doubtless the only vehicles that had passed southward during the day, and I sure they must have been amazed to see groups of citizens in city carriages proceeding jauntily toward the bloody tragedy that was rapidly unfolding elsewhere in the town.

At dusk we drove into the long, winding street of Nivelles, followed its irregular course, and drew up in the “Grand Place”—or public square—which marks every Flemish city. Here is always to be found the hotels or inns, the town hall, and nearly always the church or cathedral.

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**CHARGE MENACE TO ITALY.**

ROM, Paris, Sept. 22.—In spite of demands by the Austrian government, newspapers have published detailed descriptions purporting to show that Austria is preparing to invade Italy, and declaring preparations are being made by Austria to invade Italy.

**TARTAN WEAVES IN HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES.**

You know what “tartans” are; the characteristic plaids of the old Scottish clans. Some of them rich colorings, some more quiet and subdued.

Tartan colorings, in very small plaids and stripes, are now much used in our fabrics for men's clothing; they come from English and Scotch weavers, and from the best American mills; very beautiful patterns in blues, greens, dark reds; plaids and stripes.

Look especially at suits in tartan colors at \$25; that price represents extreme value for you. We make some as low as \$18; and others up to \$50.

Ask for our goods by name; find our label in them; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx  
Good Clothes Makers

## RED CROSS ASKS CHURCHES' HELP

American Branch Suggests Taking Contributions on “Peace Sunday.”

## APPEAL IS SENT OUT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—This appeal to the churches of the United States was issued tonight by the executive committee of the American Red Cross.

“Our president has by proclamation designated Sunday, Oct. 4, as a day of prayer for peace. It has been suggested in many quarters that on this Sunday a collection be taken up in every church to relieve suffering in the war ravaged countries of Europe.

“The Red Cross, which is charged with the special duty of aiding the sick and wounded in time of war, respectfully urges that opportunity be given in each church to every person who so desires to make a contribution to be given to the American Red Cross, which is impartially aiding every country in a spirit of common humanity and which recognizes no distinction of race or nationality.

“However, every contributor who desires to designate any particular fund or country to which his or her contribution shall be applied may do so and such request will be respected.”

**EARLY ACTION EXPECTED ON WAR REVENUE BILL.**

Underwood Will Seek to Limit Debate to Four Hours When Measure Is Brought Up.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Early disposition in the house of the war revenue bill to raise approximately \$105,000,000 was forecast today when Majority Leader Underwood announced that it would be brought up Thursday under a rule limiting debate to four hours.

Republican members will attack the measure along lines suggested today in a minority report filed by Representative Payne of New York, protesting that there was “no occasion for panic, hasty action, or headlong action to please heavier burdens upon the people.”

The Democrats were charged with extravagance and failure of the new tariff to meet expectations of its framers.

**AUTO TAKEN FOR THE WAR?**

File Claims, Uncle Sam Tells Yankees, with Fighting Powers, Not with Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Americans whose automobiles were commanded or requisitioned in Europe at the outbreak of the war have been advised by Cone Johnson, solicitor of the state department, that they should file claims with the belligerent governments. Only in the event that such representations fail will the claims be taken up by the state department.

He so arranged it that many of the alleged vicious propositions were left in the substitute and many were taken out. He counted his foes and then placed his items so that whole states were ignored or favored. Just as he desired to obtain the support or further antagonism of senato-

rators.

**FLOCK TO BACK BARNHEAD.**

The result was that when Senator Bankhead proposed his motion to recommit, the senators favored in the Burton substitute flock to the recommittee as the best thing they could get, knowing the substitute would be voted down. Senator Bankhead's action was entirely a surprise to the southern Democrats.

Another fact disclosed today was that Vice President Marshall anticipated a vote on the Bankhead motion and hurried away from his dinner to the Capitol in order to break the tie and recommend the bill. The vice president returned yesterday from a visit back home.

**CHARGE MENACE TO ITALY.**

ROM, Sept. 22.—In spite of demands by the Austrian government, newspapers have published detailed descriptions purporting to show that Austria is preparing to invade Italy, and declaring preparations are being made by Austria to invade Italy.

**COLONIST ONE WAY SECOND-GRADE FARES.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Secretary of the navy department made it clear tonight that he does not propose to allow litigation in the courts to interfere with the enforcement by the United States government of neutrality at all wireless stations.

Robert Ford, local representative of the Marconi company, called on Mr. Daniels and was shown a copy of the opinion by Attorney General Gregory, setting forth that the president had absolute right to censor messages or close stations whenever he deemed it necessary for the preservation of the country's neutrality.

Mr. Daniels said before him the telegram from the Marconi company asking that action on the alleged violation by the Siasconet station in receiving a message from the British cruiser Suffolk be postponed until the rights of the government could be determined in a suit being prepared for the federal courts.

The secretary said he would formally reply tomorrow to the telegram after he had conferred with officials of the departments of state and justice.

**CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE.**

From Chicago daily Sept. 24 to Oct. 8, 1914.

**\$38.00**

To San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. and other Pacific Coast Points.

**\$33.00**

To Helena, Butte, Kalispell and Missoula, Mont., Pocatello and Nampa, Idaho, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Grand Junction, Colo., etc.

**Correspondingly low fares to many other points in western territory.**

**Choice of scenic routes—famous stopover points.**

**Full particulars at ticket offices.**

**Chicago and North Western Ry.**

148 S. Clark St. (Tel. Randolph 4221, Automatic 588-589) and Passenger Terminal.

**\$5**

**TO HELICOPTER**

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**38**  
Chicago to  
**California**  
All the way  
Santa Fe

# AMERICAN SOCIALISTS CALL INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR MEETING.

## SOCIALISTS PLAN A WORLD PEACE CONGRESS IN U.S.

Would Defray Expenses of Delegates from the Warring Nations.

## APPEAL SENT TO EUROPE

Socialists of the war enveloped nations of Europe are invited to attend a world peace congress which, if plans of the Socialist party national executive committee carry, will be held in Washington, D.C.

Copenhagen and The Hague also are mentioned as prospective meeting places. In case the meeting materializes and it is held in America Socialists of the United States will defray the expenses of the European delegates. This is set forth in a proclamation issued by the national committee now meeting in Chicago.

The proclamation will be sent to the official representatives of the Socialist parties of the warring and neutral countries, to the prominent Socialists of these countries, and to all of the European Socialist publications, including the daily Socialist dailies in Germany.

Sympathy for Europeans:

The proclamation, in part, follows:

"The Socialists of the United States of America offer their deepest sympathy and their brotherly hand to the oppressed workers now in the midst of a world war."

"Our country has remained neutral in the present conflict. We therefore consider it our duty to address an appeal in favor of peace to our unfortunate comrades in the nations at war, as well as to our comrades in nations not at war."

"We are not now concerned as to what government was the aggressor in this terrible conflict. History will sit in judgment on this. We appeal to you in the name of socialism, and, acting in agreement with your own proclamations, we ask you to help us stop this mass murder. We know that no nation can gain by the continuation of war. Whatever rewards and advantages will come from it will go to the ruling classes; all its sacrifices, sufferings, and sorrows it will entail will fall to the lot of the workers, and every day that the slaughter continues thousands of our brothers and comrades will be killed."

Bureau Does Not "Function."

"The International Socialist Bureau does not function, at the present time. Therefore the Socialist party of America deems it its duty to invite all the countries represented at the international bureau to send their regular number of delegates to an extraordinary peace session of the International Socialist and Trade Union congress to be held either in Europe or in America, at a date to be fixed as soon as acceptances are received from the various Socialist organizations represented in the bureau."

Invited to Meet in U.S.

"We request the Socialist party or other labor body entitled to a delegation at the international congress to indicate its preference as to whether the congress shall meet in Europe or America, or between Copenhagen and The Hague."

"We earnestly invite our comrades to meet in the United States, at Washington, D.C. In case our European comrades meet in America the Socialist party of America offers to pay all the necessary expenses of five delegates from every nation entitled to twenty votes and in proportion for the delegates from every nation, the minimum to be two delegates, according to the representation established by the international Socialist Bureau."

The proclamation is signed by the Socialist party national executive committee, consisting of Victor L. Berger, J. R. Wilson, James H. Maurer, Adolph Germer, and Lewis J. Duncan.

**BRITAIN AND GERMANY SWAP CORPS OF WOMEN PRISONERS**

American Naval Officer Brings 440 Pro-Teuton English Girls to England from Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—One of the strangest throngs ever seen in London—English women and girls with pro-German sympathies—came into the city tonight from Berlin in charge of Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, United States navy, assistant naval attaché at Berlin.

The party numbered 440 and figured in an exchange with German women and girls who had been allowed to leave England. Under Lieut. Blakeslee's care the members of the party were assembled in Berlin from various portions of Germany with the assistance of the American consuls.

The pro-German feeling is accounted for by the fact that, while interned in the German empire, they heard only one side of the war question. Art and music students and governesses predominated.

The party left Berlin in a special train, and all said they had shown every courtesy by the German officials. At some places the Germans waved flags and handkerchiefs and even cheered. A great crowd of parents and relatives greeted the returning travelers on their arrival here.

Another party of English women and girls of about the same number will leave Berlin at an early date under the care of an attaché of the American embassy.

**FUGITIVE SAVED BY WAR.**

Gen. Traced and Caught in Germany, but Hostilities Prevent His Return.

Joseph Horrix, alias Joseph Easer, who disappeared from the home of Dr. L. R. Williams of 453 Wrightwood avenue, last summer where he was employed as houseman, with jewels valued at \$4,000 belonging to Mrs. Williams, has been traced to Crefeld, Germany, according to the police. Detective Sergeant Boucheule said: "We got a cable from the police of Crefeld that they had our man there, but we could not get him out of the country because of the war."

**REFUGEES CHEER FOR QUEEN**

Belgians in London Greet British Consort When She Pays Visit to Quarters.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Queen Mary, accompanied by the Belgian minister to Great Britain, and several of her ladies, visited the Belgian refugees in Alexandra palace this afternoon. Her majesty was much interested in these unfortunate people and gave expression to her sympathy. As she entered the dining hall, where a new batch of refugees had just arrived, she was greeted by a wild outburst of cheering.

## First They Dash Forward a Bit, Then "Dig Themselves In."



FRENCH INFANTRY FIRING FROM TRENCHES

Photo by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

## CONSULS HERE UNITE ON TRADE

South Americans in City Form Body to Aid Mutual Exchange.

## FAIR EXHIBITS URGED.

United Charities Officials Seek Co-operation to Lessen Burden.

WILLING WORKERSIDE

An appeal to employers of labor to call upon the United Charities whenever workers are needed is being made by that society.

Work is being sought for resident married men, most of them able bodied and willing. The United Charities could save a considerable sum daily, it is said, if employment could be found for its married unemployed. In some districts the ratio of unemployment as a disability ranges as high as 70 per cent, according to reports received by the general office of the organization yesterday.

Employment also is being sought for a number of handicapped married and single men. These include individuals handicapped by old age, "claw hammer" hand, blindness, and partial deafness. Families of married men are now being supported in part or entirely by the United Charities at much expense, according to Mrs. Katherine Briggs, general director secretary.

Thousands to Visit Fair.

Antonio Navarro, consul from Panama, said:

"Thousands of South and Central Americans will visit this exposition and it is of prime importance that American manufacturers and business people generally have their merchandise on display there. It will certainly be cheaper than to buy from Europe or America, at a date to be fixed as soon as acceptances are received from the various Socialist organizations represented in the bureau."

Employment Hard to Find.

"Employment for able-bodied men," she said, "is as hard to procure as it is only by special effort that work for the handicapped man is found. A great saving could be effected by the employer if employers of labor needing men would notify the organization. The handicapped men on the list of the society would naturally work at lower wages than those who are able bodied."

Germany to Surprise World.

"Germany is due to surprise the world in the near future with her air fleet of seventy-five dirigibles, according to Max Schuchardt, president of the Marquette Sales agency, who arrived in the city in the morning with his wife and daughters, Lottie and Margaret.

Germany will not consider peace unless Germany dictates the terms," he continued. "The country is equipped to carry on this war for ten years if necessary, and the emperor calculates it will cost 500,000 men."

Another arrival in Chicago, Dr. W. W. Meloy of 6302 Kenmore avenue, described the interruption of the peace conference at Konstanz, Germany.

Capable but Old.

"We know many," said Mrs. Briggs, "in spinal health, straight as an arrow, fine physical specimen, and who has a university education. He can speak and write four languages, has a splendid mercantile, banking, and business training, has been editor of a newspaper, a state surveyor, and a writer on special subjects. This man is unable to secure work because of his age, which should prove no handicap, but does, as he is 76. The United Charities has kept him from taking his life—although he is not more nor afflicted with a malady. Misfortune dogged his footsteps all over the world and is with him still. There is a place for him somewhere in this big city, but neither he nor we have found the place."

War Stops Peace Parley.

One of the speakers, Dr. W. C. Bitington of St. Louis, instead of reading his paper, said:

"Gentlemen, war can break up a peace conference a whole lot faster than a peace conference can stop a war."

Mrs. F. Hunter of the Paddington apartments has reached London and is awaiting homebound passage, according to a letter received by Miss Marion H. Drake. Mrs. Hunter had been in London. Her journey to England was uneventful.

GERMAN WOMEN AT HOME CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Fred Guggenheim's Cousin Writes of Her Assurance of Victory for the Kaiser's Arms.

SEEK TO SHIFT SHIP CECILIE.

A delegation from the Manufacturers and Merchants' association of New Orleans, headed by Mayor Behrman, will arrive here tomorrow night for a conference with the Chicago Association of Commerce concerning shipping to South America.

REFUGEES CHEER FOR QUEEN

Belgians in London Greet British Consort When She Pays Visit to Quarters.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—An application for permission to bring the North German Lloyd Steamship Krupp-Imassine Cecilie to Bar Harbor to this port for anchorage during the winter will be presented to the federal court here. The ship is in the custody of the United States marshal for Maine, in consequence of the suit brought by New York bankers because of the ship's failure to deliver gold bullion at Plymouth, England. The Cecilie, while bound from New York to England, sought refuge at Bar Harbor when the European war began.

Change French Ship's Name.

New York, Sept. 22.—The name Germania was stricken today from the list of vessels owned by the Fahrt Steamship line, a French company. It was announced that the Germania would be renamed the Marquette.

Brother Emil came back from the battlefield with his arm shot," she writes. "It was fourteen days ago that he received the wound in the glorious fight at Saarburg. It may take him two weeks to get well and he can hardly ride the time until he again can offer his strength to his country."

Brother Arthur writes good letters from the field, wherefore we thank the Lord. Our men seem to consider no efforts too severe, but if the victories of our armies keep up as they have the war cannot last long."

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She sailed between this port and Marseilles.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS CALL INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR MEETING.

First They Dash Forward a Bit, Then "Dig Themselves In."

WARN AGAINST SENDING MEN TO SOUTH AMERICA

Head of Pan-American Union

Says Time Is Not Yet Ripe

for Army of 'Drummers.'

CREDITS IMMEDIATE NEED

ROBERTS & CO.

GENUINE DIAMONDS

Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged

at full value at any time within two years.

Roberts Pioneers in Diamond Economy

This idea of direct communication

between producer and consumer and of sending the middlemen "right-about" is good, but not new. Thousands of satisfied customers who have bought

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

at Roberts' can testify to that. Many

years ago we began to practice what the European nations are still doing today.

We imported diamonds

direct from the cutters, to whom we paid a cash price, and sold them in quantities and mounted them in 14 Karat solid 14 Karat Gold and Platinum. For instance, the diamond ring which became a busy center for Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings from \$10 to \$100, and every one of them sold at that would be simply out of the question if the middleman were to paid.

**Sale**

Today and Tomorrow

WEIGHT PRICE

WEIGHT	PRICE
3 15-32 Carats	\$325
3 1/2 Carats	225
2 3-8 Carats	175
2 3-16 Carats	165
1 5-8 Carats	115
1 1-2 Carats	100
1 3-32 Carats	85
1 3-8 Carats	60
5-8 of a Carat	30
3-8 of a Carat	15

Lowest Priced Diamond House in America

**Roberts & Co.**

DIAMOND IMPORTERS

Fifth Floor, North American Building

36 S. State St., N.W. Cor. State & Monroe

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P.M.

Your Office

may need new

Rugs

Furniture

Carpets

Linoleum

Now is the time to

plan for this work.

**Richardson's Contract Dept.**

is equipped to serve you

best and at substantial savings,

without sacrificing quality.

Samples Submitted

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Phone Harrison 6931

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**O.W. Richardson & Co.**

The House of Good Values

WABASH AVE., COR. CONGRESS ST.

Opposite the Auditorium

# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1867.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORD STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 407½ of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily ..... 261,575

Sunday ..... 469,556

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been received.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

## SAVING THE BACON.

If it had not been for a few men in congress the passage of the river and harbors bill, with its defiant appropriations, would have been unopposed in that body. Mr. Frear in the house of representatives, and Mr. Burton and Mr. Kenyon notably, and Mr. Borah and a few others in the senate by the audacity of their attacks upon a measure of apparent scandal compelled a halt. The bill was then ordered back to committee with instructions to reduce the amounts to \$20,000,000.

With the exceptions noted, congress was indifferent to the painful absurdity and scandal of this extravagant legislation, tagged as it was with a war tax bill. Argument was wasted upon appetites. Their avarice was deaf. It was only by a physically exhausting fight which stopped the whole process of legislation that the bill was defeated.

## HOW NOT TO GET REVENUE REFORM.

In a bland and innocent way the Civic federation issues another bulletin on the imperative need of revenue reform in Illinois. It reminds us of the very large majority which the people gave for revenue reform under the public policy referendum, and reiterates the familiar arguments for a thoroughgoing revision of our tax laws and for an "enabling" amendment to the constitution that would allow the legislature to classify property and impose reasonable and collectable taxes on intelligent personality.

But the federation chooses to forget that the way it is pursuing is not the way to achieve revenue reform. It chooses to forget that to insist on an amendment to the article it is interested in is to arouse and offend the respective groups that have other amendments at heart. The bulletin is inopportune and in effect reactionary. It is in a call to futile wrangling. We can get no constitutional amendment in any direction if we do not unite and bring into existence a convention for the revision of the organic law. The political parties have endorsed the demand for general constitutional revision—in their own fashion.

Truly disinterested civic bodies should lay aside differences, rivalries, and pet schemes and face the facts as they are. Not to force a constitutional convention is to postpone all organic reform to the Greek calendar.

**HAUPTMANN OUT OF HIS ELEMENT.** It was not really worth while for Hauptmann, the gifted dramatist and social radical, to defend the Germans against the charge of barbarism. No one worthy of his rhetorical steel believes that the Germans are barbarians. Words to that effect uttered by a few in anger and passion had better be passed over in silence.

Besides, no protest or reply that has been made so far to a foolish sweeping assault on the Germans from any source has itself been free from like folly and exaggeration. Hauptmann calls Bergson a parlor philosopher and intimates that Germany never had any use for him. It is not probable that Hauptmann ever tackled a page of Bergson; if he had, he would not call him a shallow feuilletonist. Our own William James, who admired Bergson, knew something of philosophy, and so does old Oxford. Bergson is held in high esteem by American and English scholars whom Hauptmann would not venture to sneer at.

Again, Hauptmann, who has had his trouble with autocracy and feudalism, now swallows everything and sees no fault in the German system of government and "defense." Is this radicalism and cosmopolitanism? He does not hesitate to charge England with wanton aggression and Russia with savage lust of conquest. He is sure that a foul conspiracy forced the war on Germany—a naïve and melodramatic view that is unworthy of an artist and a seer.

Can't we spare this sort of rant and cant from excellent men who ought to know that they are totally out of their element in denouncing nations and passing on obscure and complex phenomena without evidence? Let the philosophers and poets at least remain true to culture and humanity and refrain from recriminations of the old fish market style.

## COLD STEEL.

No theory in military science seems to have been more thoroughly knocked into the proverbial cocked hat than that of the obsolescence of the bayonet. If repeated testimony from the field may be relied upon, infantry assaults are being pushed to the point of personal contact in every action. The assertion that the German infantry employs a comparatively close formation, though we must not infer that this means quite the old fashioned elbow to elbow column, has been repeated so often as virtually to establish the fact that the Germans have employed shock tactics persistently, while it is evident that the English are as loyal to "cold steel" as in the days of Wellington's apocryphal, "Up, and at 'em."

This does not mean that tactics have not changed since the repeating rifle and the mitrailleuse appeared. It does mean that they have changed less than many theorists have believed, and that underlying the combat still remain certain elemental principles as sound in our time as Caesar's. There is much of truth left today in the old imperialist aphorism, "The nation that shortens its sword lengthens its boundaries." The "will to conquer" is the greatest weapon of the soldier, the sine qua non of victory, and the soldier that is not eager to come into primitive, immediate contact with the enemy is not the soldier to win. There is nothing which better tests the morale than "cold steel," and this is being proven over again in the teeth of the latest rapid fire mechanisms.

That very able American soldier, Maj. Gen.

Leonard Wood, while chief of staff emphasized training in the use of the bayonet, in spite of a considerable strain of skepticism as to its importance among American officers. His policy is being endorsed by what we know of the tactics of the present war.

Another related fact which also will correct a theory of weight among experts is the capture of ground by cavalry. This seems to have been accomplished in several instances, a remarkable comment on the limitations of gunfire when dealing with brilliant and valorous leadership.

## ITALY'S STRANGE PREDICAMENT.

If Italy shall abandon her attitude of neutrality not the king or his ministers will be responsible for the decision, but the populace and the press. The war agitation is gathering momentum; even pro-war riots have been reported. The radicals and the Socialists, who ought to be staunch friends of peace, are reported as encouraging and participating in these demonstrations.

In the newspapers, it appears, the position of the ministry is ridiculed and caricatured. The ministry is asked whether it is not posing for a Nobel peace prize; it is reminded of the fact that if Italy remains neutral to the end none of the good things that will be distributed among the victors and their friends will fall into her lap.

To Americans all this is almost incomprehensible. Are not the people of Italy sufficiently impressed and oppressed by the carnage and ruin of the war to be content to stay out of it? Is the teeth of all that has taken place, can they seriously believe that the true interests of the country demand that they leap into the bloody arena? It is true that they hate Austria, but until yesterday they were the allies of that power. The Germans they do not hate and have no reason to hate. Their sympathy with England and France is deep and natural, but those belligerents would not ask Italy to join them; her neutrality has been a great advantage and service to them and they will be disposed to reward it liberally for that is why they dictate peace as victors. If Turkey should commit the blunder of declaring war on the allies, Italy would be drawn into the fight along with the Balkan states, but that contingency seems more remote now than it was a month or a fortnight ago.

Are the intelligent and solid elements of Italy desirous of entering the war? If they are not, the street populace may fail to force the hands of the government. But where is the influence of industry, finance, commerce, and culture on the press?

## WAGES OF WOMEN.

The feminists of Great Britain who have been bold in their insistence on "the right of women workers to earnings equal to those of men" have struck a snag in their agitation—the good will of men. Instead of meeting with opposition, as they expected, the feminists are supported in their demand for equal pay. And they are supported most eagerly by the labor unions that are known to be bitterly anti-feminist. The reason for this is simple. The trade unions have found that the surest way to eliminate the women workers from an industry is to compel employers to pay women the same wages they are paying men. When the manufacturer can get a man for the same wages he has to pay a woman he almost invariably decides in favor of the man. Organizations as those of the upholsterers and compositors in Great Britain have in many instances closed their craft to women by such insistence on equal pay for all workers, regardless of sex.

In the United States the same problem is coming up in connection with discussions of a minimum wage for women. It is argued that the adoption of a legal minimum wage will hurt out of industry many women, and especially young girls, who, to begin with, are not worth the wage rigidly laid down by the law. Mrs. Beatrice Webb, discussing the problem of the English working women, counsels the feminists of her country to insist for the present not on equality of earnings with their male colleagues, but on an "adequate standard rate for their own needs." They should insist on opportunities to enter those professions now closed to them, and thus widen the sphere of women so that the Colonnas and the Orsinis, with whom they are associated, will not be forced into a few particular types of service.

Mrs. Webb's recommendations are no solution of the perplexities which the problem of raising women's wages on a level with men's creates. It is a problem that is hard to solve, but one that the United States, as well as England, will be faced to face with more and more as time goes on.

**IN ACCENTS WILD.** Did you chance to know that "Voices" is pronounced to rhyme with "Joye"? Or were you aware that "Loye" is a perfect rhyme for "Voices"?

MR. DAWES predicts "the nation's greatest era of prosperity." Come, now, loosen up!

A VARIANT OF THE V. H. WHEEZE.

NOTICE—The G. B. & W. railway made the following ruling. Effective Sept. 4th: Women and girls and boys under 12 years of age will not be allowed to ride on freight trains after that date. The above ruling has since been repealed.

PERSONS who are fond of seeing their initials displayed should contribute to a Chicago shirt-maker who advertises:

4 Shirts with your Monogram \$10

Considerable class to a custom-made monogram.

Why Commercial School Managers Go Insane.

"I wish to enter your school to study shorthand and typewriting; will there be any extra charge in case I decide to study stenography also?"

"I do not want my son to study shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, or anything like that—just the commercial branches." E. D. G.

OUR Idiot Strategist says the reason Kaiser is setting so persistently in one spot is that he hopes to catch a victory for the Kaiser.

CONDITIONS favorable, despite three amputations of leg within week.—Sioux Falls Press. Such recuperative powers deserve a favorable outcome.

THINGS WE SHALL LEARN LATER.

That, diplomatically, England put it all over Germany, and was enabled to do so because of the colossal egotism of the Kaiser and his associates.

FOR the love of Mique be neutral. And if you can't be neutral be as neutral as you can.

AUDIBLE.

Sir: Said the gadder in the Commercial hotel at Rhinelander, Wis.:

"Gee, but I drink a bunch of coffee."

And he did. I heard him. OLD SPENCE.

EVIDENTLY, suggests C. H. L., Italy thinks the grief will not be complete without her in the line-up:

GERMANY

RUSSIA

ITALY

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SAVE your postage. There is not the remotest chance of our publishing the whence beginning. "The Germans have taken Pilseren, etc."

The Inspired Make-up Man.

[From the Springfield Evening News.] Miss Ellen Gilbertson was united in marriage to Mr. Louis Anderson, Saturday evening, at Ebenezer Norwegian Lutheran church.

TELEPHONE FOR A NURSE. Normal 236.

VERY likely you have noticed that no matter how hot the battle is, it is always "cold steel."

NEVER.

Sir: Honestly now, were you ever told by a photographer to "look pleasant"? D. R. S.

"SAFETY First" is apparently the motto of a Winnipeg man, who advertises: "American Art Studio, Successors to German Art Studio."

SPEAKING OF Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES.

Following the colors is popular these days.

Mr. Brown is secretary at Derby, Conn.; Black at Peoria, Ill.; White at New York City; Gray at Des Moines, and Green at Chicago.

TO some extent, wires a correspondent from Petrograd, Germany's power is made up of "last line resources."

THAT speaks well for the German column.

SAN Antonio Gazette.

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri  
est farrago libelli.—JUVENAL.

## THE PAST.

From the bloody brook at Blenheim,  
From the ditch at Malplaquet,  
The ghosts of the old English  
Lie up once more today  
To watch where, mixed with strangers,  
The blood flows once again  
Within the sodden trenches  
Above the River Alde.

Changed are the times and weapons,

Yet the same ends they gain  
As when upon the Holland dykes

They faced the pikes of Spain,

Or when, for the world's freedom,

Till the long fight was through,

The English guard stood fast upon

The heights of Waterloo.

Once more the British poem

Stood fast amid the slain,

And those who've gone before know well

They will not die in vain,

And the shades of the old English

May lay them down and say,

Another gallant company.

Will win or die today. DOUBLE BARREL.

WE protest against Mr. Gerhardt Hauptmann's statement that Bergson is a "shallow Parisian feuilletoniste." Has Mr. Hauptmann ever tried to read Bergson's "Creative Evolution"?

AND SUCH A CHANCE!

Sir: The Christian Science Monitor headlines:

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Carries Plea for Many Lands."

Evidently none of the Monitor's force is an inspired composer. J. R. R.

THE obvious answer to Mr. Gerhardt Hauptmann is that he had had much less influence on his fellow countrymen than his esteemed contemporary, Mr. Bernhardi.

ANOTHER answer to Mr. Hauptmann is the Pope's remark that he could not believe the destruction of the cathedral at Reims possible in the twentieth century.

The Obeyance.

"The motion came like a bolt from a clear sky."—The W. G. N. Washington

and dispatch.

A PEACE stanza for "The Star Spangled Banner" is offered, and, as might be expected, it is tres punque. Still, no harm can be done by adding it. You can't hurt a national anthem that begins "Oh, say."

NOT OPEN TO ARGUMENT.

[From the Christian Science Journal.]

The name of the editor and owner of this paper appears at the head of this column, and the editorial utterances in this column are absolutely his personal views notwithstanding what any one may say to the contrary.

"OHIO State Prisoners Carnivorous Readers."

Springfield (Ill.) Record.

All the journals served by the United Press use the headline supplied by the U. P.?

Overhead on the X.

First Lady: "Where did he take you to dinner?"

Second Lady: "I've forgotten the name of the place."

F. L.: "It must have been an awful swell place."

MR. WILSON is said to be as confident of Oct. 4 as of the pending mirage were a predicted eclipse of the sun.

PERSONS who are fond of seeing their initials displayed should contribute to a Chicago shirt-maker who advertises:

4 Shirts with your Monogram \$10

Considerable class to a custom-made monogram.

Why Commercial School Managers Go Insane.

"I wish to enter your school to study shorthand and typewriting; will there be any extra charge in case I decide to study stenography also?"

"I do not want my



## DUNNE DINNER SLAP AT ROGER?

Roosevelt Invitation to  
Mansion Hailed as  
Robins Boost.

### NOT MERE COURTESY.

Progressive party leaders were elated last night when they learned that Col. Roosevelt will be the guest of Gov. Edward F. Dunne dinner at the executive mansion in Springfield tomorrow evening. Raymond Robins, Moose candidate for senator, who accompanies Col. Roosevelt on the Illinois trip, is expected to sit at the governor's table also. Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for the senate, will be in Springfield at the same hour, but he will not be invited to the executive mansion feast.

Immediately following the dinner Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Robins will go direct to the arsenal, where both will fly Mr. Sullivan as one of the foremost reactionaries and undesirables in the Democratic party.

### Moose See Sign in Dinner.

While the Moose spokesman saw great significance in Gov. Dunne's invitation to the colonel to be his guest while in the state capital, Democratic chieftains declared that the governor simply was extending the ordinary courtesies to a former president of the United States, without regard to politics.

Progressive leaders, however, interpreted the special invitation of the governor to the distinguished guest as lending moral support to the right Col. Roosevelt and his progressive policies against both Sullivan and Senator Sherman. Democratic chiefs reply to this assumption by declaring that the same argument if there were anything to it, would apply equally to President Wilson. Gov. Dunne, they point out, is a warm supporter of the national administration in all things while Col. Roosevelt is attacking many of the Wilson policies. They assert the governor would hesitate to entertain the colonel if he thought any political significance would be attached to the visit.

### Revamp His Schedule.

The acceptance by Col. Roosevelt of Gov. Dunne's invitation necessitated a tightening up of the Roosevelt schedule for Thursday.

The revised itinerary is appended:

### THURSDAY.

7 a. m.—Arrive at Rock Island.  
10 a. m.—Leave Rock Island.  
Noon—Arrive at Galena for formal address.  
2 p. m.—Leave Galena.  
3:35 p. m.—Arrive at Peoria.  
4:15—Leave Peoria.  
4:45 p. m.—Arrive at Springfield for dinner at executive mansion and address in the state arsenals.  
5 p. m.—Leave Springfield.

### FRIDAY.

8:45 a. m.—Arrive at Marion for formal address.

2:15 p. m.—Leave Marion.

2:35 p. m.—Arrive at Benton.

3:00 p. m.—Leave Benton.

3:45 p. m.—Arrive at Mount Vernon.

4:00 p. m.—Leave Mount Vernon.

4:30 p. m.—Arrive at Centralia.

5:00 p. m.—Arrive at East St. Louis for night meeting.

### Visits Indianapolis Next.

Following the East St. Louis meeting, which ends the day invasion of Illinois on this trip, Col. Roosevelt will depart for Indianapolis, where he is to speak on Saturday night.

Medill McCormick will head a party of local Moose leaders who will leave today to join Col. Roosevelt at Rock Island and accompany him on the Illinois trip.

Raymond Robins, who will share the house with the colonel on two of the stops, will remain the associate campaign next Monday with an invasion of "Egypt." Medill McCormick, who is directing the Moose fight out in the state, completed during the day the first week's itinerary for Mr. Robins which takes him through a number of the south end counties. The schedule follows:

Monday, Sept. 28—Warren, Spartanburg, and Cairo.

Tuesday—Pittsburgh, McLeansboro, Fairmont, and Flora.

Wednesday—Olney, Lawrenceville, Robinson, Newton, Ellington, and Vandalia.

Thursday—Greenfield, Carlinville, and Jacksonville.

Friday—Pittsfield and Quincy.

### Miss McDowell Takes Stump.

Miss Mary McDowell, Moose candidate for member of the county board, opened her Cook county speaking campaign in St. James' Episcopal church, Forty-sixth street and Ellis avenue, speaking for her and Mrs. Vittum, the other woman candidate for county board on the Progressive ticket.

She declared that Judge Owens' ruling in permitting women to vote for candidates for county commissioner assured the election of herself and Miss Vittum.

"If I was optimistic before," she said, "I am confident of success now. Cook county women are at least alive to the necessity of having women on the county board, and I feel certain will rally to the support of Miss Vittum and myself and assure our victory."

Miss McDowell has arranged to make speeches throughout the campaign.

### THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

#### Senate.

At 11 a. m. an enlarged rechartered river and harbor improvement bill carrying \$20,000,000 to be spent on existing projects. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

#### House.

Met at noon. Debate on general land leasing bill was resumed. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

#### Senate.

At 11 a. m. adjourned until 1 p. m. to consider the bill carrying \$20,000,000 to be spent on existing projects. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

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#### Senate.</h

## COUNTY'S VALUES OVER 2 BILLION

Board of Review's Figures Show Increase of \$74,973,021.

### REALTY GAINS MOST.

The figures of the board of review given out yesterday place the taxable value of the total assessable property of Cook county at \$2,064,728,915. This includes real estate, whose full value is listed at \$1,273,496,722, and personal property at \$890,242,885.

The total increase in value of real estate and personal property since 1913 is \$74,973,021. The increase in value of the real estate alone is \$61,278,390.

The board of review cut down on the valuations fixed by the board of assessors to the extent of \$113,659,302. The greater part of the cut came in the personal property valuations, which were cut \$102,062,741 of their actual value. The real estate cut amounted to \$11,392,561 of the actual value fixed by the assessors.

#### Taxable Values Shown.

The taxable values of Cook county real estate, which are fixed at one-third of the actual value, are shown by townships in the following tables:

Town	Board of Review, 1913.	Board of Review, 1914.
Berwyn	\$ 664,357	\$ 672,117
Berwyn	1,000,892	1,024,190
Belle	2,053,151	2,071,352
Bensenville	508,664	617,228
Calumet	5,922,882	6,072,855
Calumet	2,947,404	3,047,707
Calumet	596,431	601,469
Calumet	5,258,181	5,714,457
Calumet	521,807	526,120
Calumet	2,000,190	2,000,190
Calumet	26,588,954	28,638,700
Lake View	56,969,752	58,926,911
Lake View	52,027	53,856,941
Lake View	400,441	398,255
Loyola	887,291	896,575
Lynwood	1,180,156	1,276,554
Milwaukee	1,124,494	1,134,494
New Trier	4,087,189	4,213,011
Niles	583,058	645,486
Niles	514,386	516,791
Niles	454,152	454,152
Oak Park	5,067,123	6,044,493
Oak Park	395,608	385,614
Park Ridge	500,172	657,172
Park Ridge	846,741	846,877
Park Ridge	4,046,854	4,240,588
Park Ridge	512,228	523,466
Park Ridge	8,000,001	8,000,001
Riverside	1,322,848	1,311,807
Riverside	427,429	427,429
Riverside	2,848,402	2,888,787
Skokie	674,585	677,878
Skokie	1,824,416	1,825,507
Skokie	240,761	241,761
Skokie	45,721,617	46,180,807
North Chicago	107,260,665	115,076,660
Total	\$738,060,446	\$758,405,576

#### Personal Property Values.

The taxable values of personal property in Cook county, shown by townships, follow:

Town	Board of Review, 1913.	Board of Review, 1914.
Berwyn	\$ 212,403	\$ 224,938
Berwyn	1,227,287	1,257,134
Belle	71,499	66,786
Calumet	1,118,214	1,161,842
Calumet	1,182,208	1,201,847
Calumet	472,264	180,819
Calumet	1,100,205	1,100,205
Calumet	1,770,487	1,840,132
Calumet	8,724,367	9,542,914
Calumet	12,100,000	12,100,000
Calumet	107,153	77,184
Calumet	94,644	100,000
Calumet	171,000	170,000
Calumet	36,865	35,574
Oak Park	1,494,811	1,491,086
Oak Park	13,711	13,711
Oak Park	1,281,088	142,929
Oak Park	71,121	71,121
Oak Park	1,210,205	1,210,205
Oak Park	1,064,844	1,064,844
Oak Park	2,082,947	2,082,947
Riverside	808,684	261,063
Riverside	117,141	115,583
Riverside	61,000	61,000
Riverside	821,263	811,276
Skokie	218,828	201,819
Skokie	142,144	141,194
Skokie	118,685,839	118,685,839
North Chicago	17,654,055	18,619,000
North Chicago	33,083,924	33,083,924
Total	\$225,182,488	\$220,747,895

#### No Ball Valves Given.

The county will collect in taxes about 3 per cent of the assessed value, which will amount to approximately \$49,412,148. The table do not include valuations on railroad property, which have been placed at \$107,500. The full value is considered to be three times this figure.

#### FISH SUPPLY RUNS SHORT, WITH FRIDAY TWO DAYS OFF!

Plenty of Trout, Etc., in Lake, but They Are Shy of the Fishermen's Nets.

Here we are with Friday only two days off and facing a shortage in the fish supply.

The report of the deficiency came yesterday from various agencies handling fish in Chicago. There seem plenty of fish in the lake, but the problem lies in getting them into nets or on the end of a line.

At Charlevoix, Mich., one of the principal supply points of the Booth fisheries, fishermen are in despair. They see no hope of profitable catches until November. J. F. Tippett of the Booth Fisheries explains this as follows:

"The run is late. The fish are tardy in showing up at their usual stamping grounds. Instead of trout by the ton, we are getting them by the dozen. But salmon are notoriously men of extreme patience. There is nothing to do but wait."

JUNKER SCRIMPS NO MORE. Husband Who Starves Family to Pay Mortgage of Gayer Days Afoul of Judge.

John Junker had his money-spending days. In fact, to raise spending money he mortgaged his home at 5008 South Forty-third avenue. Then he changed his ways and became economical. Though he makes \$25 weekly a sea roofer he starves his family that he may pay off the mortgage, according to what his wife and daughter told Municipal Judge Fry yesterday.

"Can you pay your wife \$2 a week?" asked the judge.

"No, your honor, I cannot," responded Junker.

"Well, then, pay her \$10 or go to jail," Junker said he would pay.

WALL KILLS WOMAN. Mrs. Mary Delaney of 2050 Walnut street died at the county hospital yesterday of a drug overdose. She was found unconscious at about 1:30 this morning in a room at 1852 Lake street about a week ago.

DEATHS. (For other death notices see page 17.)

HAGELTON—Easter Marion Hagelton, nee Neal, born Jan. 17, 1887, died Sept. 22, 1914, at 11 a.m., from 18 Michigan Avenue, Oaklawn 423, or Near Country Club, Springfield, Ill. Phone Main 4588.

All drug habits successfully treated.

DEATHS. (For other death notices see page 17.)

Neal Institute in Principal Cities.

## She Flies, Flies, Flies!



MARIE BERGER

## BEVAN ASSAILS 'OATMEAL TRUST'

Physician Calls Absorption of Great Western Cereal an Outrage.

### SOLD WITHOUT CONSENT

The absorption of the Great Western Cereal company by the Quaker Oats company, the alleged oatmeal trust, was characterized by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan yesterday as "an outrageous piece of high finance."

Dr. Bevan testified for the government at the closing hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the Quaker Oats company. The hearing was held in the federal building before Special Examiner Miss Kate S. Holmes. Morgan L. Davies, special assistant to the attorney general, who is in charge of the prosecution, announced the completion of the taking of testimony for the government.

#### Questioned About Merger.

Dr. Bevan, who was the last witness called, was questioned about the merger of the Great Western Cereal company, which, up to the time of the sale, was a competitor of the alleged trust.

Dr. Bevan was a stockholder in the Great Western company. He testified he was not in Chicago at the time of the merger. He said Joy Morton, who was president, and the board of directors sold the company without the consent of the minority stockholders.

"Did you ever take any steps to set aside the sale?" Dr. Bevan was asked.

"Yes, I took legal steps," the witness said. "When I found the company had been gutted and ruined I felt it was one of those outrageous pieces of high finance which in the name of decency and commercial honor should be exposed and punished."

"The practices of the soldiers, evidently with the approval of Carranza, who has virtually assumed the position of provisional president, are unspeakable," he said. "Confiscation of valuable property and the destruction of works of art seem to be the chief diversions of the soldiers, who are living off the residents of Mexico City. There is no government of any kind, not even military form."

"Is this proceeding and the damage suit against the Quaker Oats company and the Great Western Cereal company the legal fight you are referring to?"

"I don't know whether you call it damage suit or not," Dr. Bevan said. "I don't know the terms. It was a suit under Sherman law."

#### Told Joy Morton.

The physician testified when he returned to Chicago, after the merger was accomplished, he told Joy Morton what he thought of the deal and what he told him then was substantially what he testified to, he said.

Dr. Bevan owned about \$10,000 worth of stock in the Great Western Cereal company, which operated plants at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Decatur, Ill.; and other places.

After the company's absorption by the alleged trust the plants were partly destroyed by fire.

Taking of testimony in the case was begun by the government in March. The government charges the Quaker Oats company obtained a monopoly of the cereal business by unfair methods.

#### Loot Instead of Pay.

"I talked to the soldiers—I speak Spanish—and some of them took me into their confidence. They told me they did not receive any money, but were promised certain days of loot. On these days anything that comes their way is taken."

"Mrs. Paul Fuller, wife of the personal representative of President Wilson, told of being in the home of Galindo Pimental, a wealthy old nobleman, who has remained here since the revolution. A band of soldiers came into the drawing room, draped in expensive tapestries, and there killed their animals for their noon-day repast. The officers refused to say where the pendant was found. No arrests were made."

#### RECOVERS \$50,000 PENDANT.

Mrs. H. M. Flagler Gets Gems Back

—Ashville, N. C. Police Silent on Where It Was Found.

Ashville, N. C., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, widow of the millionaire oil king of New York, today recovered the \$50,000 pearl and diamond pendant for which police and private detectives have been searching. The officers refused to say where the pendant was found. No arrests were made.

#### Fall Opening Special

Men's and young men's smartly de-

signed, hand tailored suits, made in

the most perfect manner possible;

all the latest weaves—tartans,

checks, stripes and mixtures, in sizes 34 to 46; values \$17.50



## Young Men's Style Headquarters

The College Floor of The Hub, Henry C. Lytton & Sons

The young man's store, though part of this big institution, is a shop by itself, a specialty shop whose only thought is clothes for young men and men who wish to stay young. You see what that means—all the benefits of our enormous buying power—the choicest products from all the noted makers of young men's clothes in America. Better values and a larger assortment of styles than any other store can show you. Fine imported and U. S. A. weaves in Tartans, Glen Urquhart plaids, smart checks, needle stripes—everything that's new.

Better drop in today and slip into the "Dartmouth" model—long, soft roll, wide lapel coat with low collar notch, full or quarter lined with silk. Single or double breasted vests, straight trousers. One of the very best styles you ever saw at \$22.50 and \$25.

And try on the "Poole" model—another great winner; snug fitting waist line

## Marion Harland's Helping Hand

By Marion Harland

**Used in Telegraphy.** Do you know of any one who has a couple of telegraph keys and sounders which he doesn't want? It doesn't matter if they are broken. I would gladly call for the book if I might have it. — Mrs. R.

**For reply, send answer just made to another woman. We will do our best for you both.**

### Too Poor to Buy One.

"I am musical and would like to know if any Cornerite has an unused violin, cello, or guitar to give away? I prefer the violin. I will gladly pay express charges for it, too." — Mrs. C. R. B.

**The Cornerite knows of none at present. It will be glad to forward your address to anybody who can supply you with the tools of the trade.**

### Needs a Refrigerator.

"I am not a Cornerite, but I should like to make a request for a poor woman whom I know, the mother of five small children. The youngest is not a year old, whom she leaves with the others in the park while she washes. She is getting free ice, but has nothing to keep it in. Do you suppose any one has an unused refrigerator she would give to her? She is willing to pay express charges." — A. G.

**Freda, aged 5, has the poor bear with life and heat until the change of seasons is a beautiful charity, and our family should carry it on in the instance before us by finding a small refrigerator in which the priceless ice may last over night.**

### Wants a Black Cat.

"I read in the Corner that two cats wanted a good home. I had a nice, clean cat for years, but it died. I should like another. If you will let me know the woman's name I will gladly call and get it. I rather think I should like the black one, if some one has not asked for it before me. Please let me know." — MARIE M."

**If you had befoeth yourself to let us know what initials were signed to the offer you would have had the black cat by now, or been informed by mail that it had been given away. I could not publish your letter but for the chance that the owner of two cats—one white and one black—will recognize herself and write for your address.**

### Crown of a Hat.

This is a strange article to ask for, but I feel that maybe some one might be able to supply it. Have any of the members an old crown of a wide brimmed Panama hat? I will gladly give any information to the Corner that I think would help any one. — C. CORNERITE, G.

**There should be no difficulty in procuring the crown of a humbug hat, unless, indeed, it had been thrown upon the ash heap and carted away by the scavenger. Here is a chance for our masculine members to show that they do not despise the opportunity to keep all kindnesses.**

### Both Given Away.

"May I venture to ask for one of the dictionaries offered by Will H.? I am desirous of having one, and will pay postage or express charges on it." — Mrs. V. S."

**It grieves me to say that both the dictionaries tendered by Will H. of the big heart and liberal hand were disposed of before we had your note. I hope sincerely that another may be found for you. I prize my dictionaries so highly that I enter into the disappointment you must feel at losing this. I shall keep your address.**

**Do you suppose that Will H. would be willing to have one of the dictionaries go to my son? I am a widow, and support my lad, aged 15, and a girl of 10. I have not refer to springtime.**

## Economical Housekeeping

By Jane Eddington

**W**AFTER dissolving, if there is a soluble element in anything, that thing is put into water, out it comes into the water.

Most of the highly valuable mineral matter, always quite tiny in amount, is either largely in the vegetable, or is dissolved in the water.

In the course of baking, the skin of this vegetable becomes dry and brittle until it is stiff and hard as the hardest leather.

As is also the case with meat, the vegetable being so largely composed of water, heat is also a great agent in making solutions, many things dissolving in hot water which are unaffected by cold.

For these two reasons the highest economy, and especially economy from the nutrient standpoint, regardless of price, in vegetable cookery is secured by baking rather than boiling these foods. Some of the water evaporates—and vegetables have a very large percentage of water, and every morsel of solid substance is probably present.

Potatoes, squash, eggplant, and beets may be baked in their skins, and onions sometimes are. Potatoes and parsnips are frequently baked in a scallop. And next to baking is frying in fat and then the stewing of such vegetables as squash, peas, beans, celery, and cabbage, and sometimes cucumbers in a little water, none of which is thrown away.

**BAKED POTATOES.—It is better always to help the steam escape from the potato by poking the skin before they are even into the oven about three times with a steel fork, or when they are nearly done, and the water in them has a good deal expanded in steam. Once in a while a potato will burst if this is not done, and this makes work as well as loss.**

And speaking of bursting, there is no

other way to help the steam escape from the potato by poking the skin before they are even into the oven about three times with a steel fork, or when they are nearly done, and the water in them has a good deal expanded in steam. Once in a while a potato will burst if this is not done, and this makes work as well as loss.

**Mrs. Christine Frederick's Ladies' Home Journal Food Chart**

## Fashions from London

By Bessie Ascough

### Wide Hats to Offset Full Skirts.



One of the new three cornered black velvet hats with black and white feather fantails at two of the corners.

ONDON.—(Special Correspondence.)

—Fashion endeavors to maintain proportion even when she is most fanciful, therefore she dictates wide brimmed hats to offset the full skirts which have arrived.

Of course there are some small hats, too, many of them, but they vary from the spring models to be smaller, more simple, and by degrees more closely to the conventional toupee shape. Many of them have high trimming of ribbon and feathers.

The only intermediates in size that appear are a few models in variations of the tricorn shape. The wide brimmed hats are of every kind from the straight brimmed flat sailor to the Gainsborough. Low crowns, however, seem to be universal.

Ostrich feathers, so long tabooed, have again come into prominence. They trim hats and in a number of graceful ways. Some stand partly erect and others hang cavalierly over the brim on the left side.

Velvet is the favored material for wide hats, but several handsome models are to be found in French felt and corded silk faced with parrot velvet. Street hats obtain a stunning look from a dearth of trimming that has made the sailor with a simple band and military knot of corded ribbon a vogue.

Many beautiful conventional flowers are also used for trimming. Among the newest and richest of these are daffodils of oxblood velvet, which were placed carelessly on the brim of a black velvet hat and looked much as though they might have fallen on the plant right onto the hat.

"I know from my own experience that if one really loves 'where there's a will there's a way' to marry on \$15 a week and be happy."

"Hubby is now getting \$30 a week. But he is away from home a great deal and has to pay his board of \$8 a week, leaving \$22 for the home. But when he comes home and puts his arms about me, and says: 'O, sweetheart, it is good to come home to you and the kiddies' (we have three), I am so glad that we had the \$15 a week to get married on."

When Should He Call?

"Dear Miss Blake: When a young man asks a young lady if he may call on her and she answers in the affirmative, should he also state on what evening he would like to call, or should she tell him on what

## Doris Blake Says

"Economy is a virtue more appreciated in the husband than in the suitor."

### Fifteen a Week.

EAR MISS BLAKE: Sometimes ago you printed a letter from a woman who said "love is killed by a \$15 a week existence." I want to prove that a woman writes to me on that amount."

"When I was married eight years ago my husband was making \$15 a week. And I thought that was a big salary. We did not buy much furniture at first—only a stove, four chairs, a rug, and a bed. Then I bought two cheap comforters and just bed linens enough for a change. But I had a knack for making things look pretty and homesy."

"With a few dry goods boxes which I got for the asking when I bought my groceries, and a few yards of cretonne, I soon had a pretty couch, window seat, a shirt waist box, and so on. Then my hubby made our first table and this was all the furniture we had for nearly two years."

"It was a happy life. Those were the happiest years of our lives! Sometimes it was rather hard to make both ends meet. But we managed it somehow. When we had been married a year and our first little love came, only to be called away, that was when our love was tested. But grief seemed only to make us love each other more."

"Our first year taught me many a lesson. I was only a high school graduate and had never been taught to cook or to do any work. I did know how to make pancakes and fudge. But I was determined to learn, and now I can cook and make a meal, as my hubby says, 'fit for a king.'

"Three years ago my husband was seriously ill all winter. We had to run into debt. This made it hard, indeed. But poverty only drew us closer together again. If God gives us our health and strength we will own our home this coming fall."

"My husband is proud of me. I dress neatly, but, of course, cannot afford many clothes. We attend church, go to the theater two or three times a month, attend a good lecture once in a while, and have friends in dinner on an average of once every two weeks. Then about twice a year we have a party. So we are not really do anything elaborate."

"My husband and I both carry life insurance, and I now also have six nicely furnished rooms, the furniture of which is all paid for."

"I know from my own experience that if one really loves 'where there's a will there's a way' to marry on \$15 a week and be happy."

"Hubby is now getting \$30 a week. But he is away from home a great deal and has to pay his board of \$8 a week, leaving \$22 for the home. But when he comes home and puts his arms about me, and says: 'O, sweetheart, it is good to come home to you and the kiddies' (we have three), I am so glad that we had the \$15 a week to get married on."

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day he might call?" — X. Y. Z."

WEN you feel out of sorts, irritable, and altogether miserable, do not put it down to the weather and wait for another day to become normal. When a healthy person suddenly discovers that nothing in the world is of interest, when sounds and voices irritate and anger, a danger signal is out. The human machine is out of order at some point and should be examined to discover just where the fault lies.

She's a Nurse.

"Dear Miss Blake: About a year ago when I was a patient in a hospital I met a girl who was training for a nurse. After my recovery we went together to the theater several times and I also called on her at the nurses' home. One evening after returning from the theater she advised me to telephone to her in a few days and she would let me know when I could see her. Upon telephoning I was informed that she was not in. I have written her several letters and sent her flowers several times, but have received no word from her. She seems to have moved, though I have not been able to find out where she is. What should I do?"

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# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

## 5,760 Sample Pieces of New Imported Leather Novelties

*in Articles for Men, Women and the Home Go on Sale Beginning This Morning at*

A Full Third Less Than Usual Prices



THIS is a yearly occurrence—in that each fall a prominent importer releases his entire sample assortments to this store at a price which enables us to offer the new leather novelties of the season

At 50c to \$25 Each

While regular prices are at least a third above them.

In all there are 5,760 pieces this fall—and no two of them are alike.

They really comprise a Christmas assortment, and while novelty is one of the features of this line, it is also conspicuous for the many most practical and usable articles included and the ingenious and artistic designing and splendid workmanship displayed in each piece.

Included in a great list of leather articles for men, women and the home are:

Party Boxes,  
Vanity Bags,  
Hand Bags,  
Coin Bags,  
Desk Sets,  
Telephone Registers,  
Bridge Whist Sets,  
Manicure Sets,  
Jewel Cases,  
Note Books,  
Card Cases,  
Pocket Books,  
Traveling Sets,  
Stationery Sets,  
Writing Sets,  
Stick Pin Cases,

Toilet Sets,  
Fitted Toilet Boxes,  
Tobacco Pouches,  
Handkerchief Cases,  
Letter Cases,  
Bill Books,  
Cigar Cases,  
Glove Cases,  
and many other pieces.



This sale will take place on the First Floor in the South Room beginning this morning, and naturally an early selection is advisable as no duplicates can be secured at the prices on this sample assortment.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

## A New Street Suit, \$37.50

And Many Others Equally Attractive  
at \$25, \$30, \$40 to \$85

A VERY large and very interesting collection of suits *tailleur* has been prepared for this Autumn Opening. Suits which express the best of the newest modes with many a style innovation charming in its originality.

The suit illustrated is, we believe, one of the exceptional values of the season. It embodies the tunic in its newest phase, swinging in a graceful line at the sides, the very new and jaunty short coat, and the caracol cloth bands as trimming on both coat and skirt.

Black, navy, brown, green and plum gabardines have been used to fashion these suits. \$37.50.



### And Other Street and Afternoon Suits Are Close Rivals

All the fashionable fabrics—broadcloth, velour, velvet, plush, wool poplin, serge—all the new shades of green, blue, brown—coats in the short, medium and full length styles—skirts, full and flaring, plain or pleated.

From the severe simplicity of the "tailor-made" to the more elaborate afternoon costume, this assemblage of suits offers unlimited opportunities.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

AMUSEMENTS  
JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S  
**LA SALLE** IT'S A HIT  
ONE GIRL IN A MILLION  
With FELIX ADLER MAT. TOMORROW 2:15

AMUSEMENTS  
CHAS. J. ROSS CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE  
Management Jones, Linick & Schaefer  
Mary Pickford WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE STAR IN CHANNING POLLACK'S STORY  
"Such a Little Queen" 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Continuous—15c & 25c

AMUSEMENTS  
HOME EXPOSITION Coliseum Every day and eve. Sept. 18th to 29th  
Over 200 exhibits of household utilities and grand fashion shows. Lectures and demonstrations by Miss Weston, international cooking authority. Music by Handel, Bach, and prominent vocalists. Souvenirs and samples free.

GREAT NORTHERN HIPPODROME

WILL YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST CONVENTION, 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.  
"Wrongs from the Start" Mrs. Moore's National HORELIK COMPANY Russian Dancers THE FIRST MOTOR COMPANY OF ACTUAL WAR EVENTS. War Scenes. The First Motor Company of Actual War Events. Dogs, Violinists, Dupree & Dupree, H. E. Matinee, 15c-25c-50c. Except Sat. Mat. & Sun. Matinees, 15c-25c-50c. Except Sat. Mat. & Sun. Tel. 6480 Central.

ILLINOIS ENTERAINING VAUDEVILLE

SAM BERNARD THE BELLE OF BOND STREET SPECIAL ORCHESTRA—BEAUTY CHORUS

OLYMPIC MATINEE TODAY A. M. TO 5 P. M.

NIGHT SHOWS 5 P. M. TO 11 P. M. On Thursday They Reverse.

JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S McVicker's New Policy DAY SHOWS 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. NIGHT SHOWS 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. On Thursday They Reverse.

CORT Funniest Farce in World MATINEE TODAY 50c TO \$1.00

A Pair of Sixes Eng. & Sat. Mat. 50c to \$1.50. Phone Cent. 19.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily PHIL OTT and Honey Moon Girls

IMPERIAL MATS. TUES. & THURS. AND SAT. THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS NEXT—"The Winning of Barbara Worth."

OLYMPIC MATS. TUES. & THURS. AND SAT. THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS NEXT—"The Winning of Barbara Worth."

THE CONFESSOR Next—Isabel Randolph in MAGGIE PEPPER



Some people, reckoning only of war, thought we would not have many Paris costumes, wraps and hats in "La Promenade des Toilettes"

—but these people failed to estimate the alertness and ingenuity of our Paris organization. Our Paris chief, in those last nervous hours before France's call to battle, hurried through world-famed ateliers in the Rue de la Paix and collected "original models"—in some instances models more "Frenchy" than we might have received under quieter conditions; still, this same unplanned "stronger atmosphere of Paris" is giving to "La Promenade des Toilettes" a distinction it never possessed before.

And interwoven in the "festival of the fashions" here this week there is a touch of sentiment—we are showing what may prove the last origination by Paul Poiret, Jean and Jacques Worth, M. Bochon and M. Doeillet—these celebrated designers have "joined their colors" and may never "return."

"La Promenade des Toilettes" daily—from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m.

# Mandel Brothers

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.



## Charming New Blouse Modes for Fall—

Especially those designed to accompany the *tailleur* in perfect accord—are shown in a truly remarkable variety.

PARIS and America—how well they seem to have agreed in blouse modes this year.

Here, indeed, is a showing of blouses which do credit to the ateliers of Paris—and adds prestige to the blouse shops of America.

For here are blouses with that indefinable something that bespeaks the *Parisienne*, at the same time revealing a spirit typically American. And there are blouses designed in America which have caught and hold a charm peculiarly French.

Thus, this showing of blouses for opening week presents a splendid opportunity to view the mode in its many fascinating phases—especially those that blend so harmoniously with the suit *tailleur* as do.

### The Blouses Sketched—

A blouse of sand-color lace to tone with the *tailleur de nègre* brown is shown in the center and is priced at \$2.50. A black taffeta over-blouse fastens high and close with six buttons. Shown at the right—\$10.75. Roman striped crepe chine and black satin are combined in the blouse shown at left—\$6.95.

And these proclaim in their own distinctive way the charm to be found in the host of equally lovely blouses awaiting you here.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

## A Most Important Purchase of SOLID MAHOGANY COLONIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE

300 pieces of high-grade Furniture—bought from a manufacturer under unusual conditions at prices which enable us to give most remarkable values

Ninth Floor.

Dresser and Chiffonier, as illustrated, made of selected solid mahogany. Dresser, 50 in., \$49.00; Chiffonier, 37 in., \$42.50. Dressing Table to match, \$27.50.

Why not buy Furniture where satisfaction is assured—and only good Furniture is sold?

\$42.50

\$49.00

In the MODEL ROOMS on the Eighth Floor you will see the furnishings which perhaps you have in mind arranged as they would appear in your own home.

### AMUSEMENTS

Palace Music Hall || VILLAGE MERCEDES

"The Musical Enigma" with Mile. Stanton, Cecilia Wright, Matthews, Shayne & Co.

HENRY E. DIXEY

Kimberly & Morrissey, Mrs. Lacey & Clegg.

"Eddie" Leonard, The Minstrel & Co.

Nights: 15, 20, 25, 30, 75c. Matinee Daily: 15, 25, 50c. Except Sat. & Sun.

GEORGE COHAN'S GRAND SELWYN & COMPANY'S Under Cover

With H. B. WARNER

PRINCESS | \$1 Mat. Tomorrow

"Today" Vital and Vivid Drama of New York Life

A Year in New York. A Sensation to Chicago

POWERS' || MAT. TODAY BEST SEATS \$1 The Yellow Ticket

With FLORENCE RANDERS and a Super Cast. Directed by EDWARD ARDEN || Seats Now to Oct. 16th 2:15

ORCHESTRA HALL 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. SEATS 25c

THE FORTUNE HUNTER SEATS 25c

CROWN TUES., THURS. & SAT. 25c

THE CONFESSOR SEATS 25c

VICTORIA Belmont Tues., Thurs., Sat. SEPT. 26TH MORN. 25c

IMPERIAL MATS. TUES. & THURS. AND SAT. THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS NEXT—"The Winning of Barbara Worth."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Bureau of Travel and Resorts

Suite 550 Tribune Building

Tribune Building

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### AMUSEMENTS

Nothing Better

Mat. Today 8:00 Tonight

for the children to visit the

Louis N. Parker's stirring play

25c to 50c

THE AUDITORIUM Seats Ready for Sunday Night

RESORTS—FOREIGN Ocean Travel.

WHITE STAR LINE

"OLYMPIC"

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL SEPT. 26

New York—Queensport—Liverpool

Adriatic... Sept. 26 | Cedric..... Oct. 7

RESORTS—FOREIGN PARIS HOTEL CONTINENTAL

FRANCIS COULEY, Manager.

The Resort Bureau of The Chicago Tribune is maintained for your convenience. It will help you to solve the problem of your outing by telling you just where you can find the place you are looking for. Our bureau has on file literature of the best resorts everywhere and is fully informed as to rates, accommodations and transportation. Phone, write or call

RED STAR LINE

New York—Liverpool

Zealand.... Sept. 26 | Vladerland ... Oct. 6

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F. C. BROWN, Western Pass. Agent

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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

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Twin Screw Sailings. Charly U. & Mat.

N. Am. dam. Sept. 26, 10 a. m. Hyndam, Oct. 12

Noordam, Oct. 6 to 10 a. m. Rotterdam, Oct. 20

125 NORTH LA SALLE STREET.

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ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

### RESORTS—FOREIGN Ocean Travel.

WHITE STAR LINE

"OLYMPIC"

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL SEPT. 26

New York—Queensport—Liverpool

Adriatic... Sept. 26 | Cedric..... Oct. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London

Minneapolis, Sept. 26 | Minneapolis—Chicago

Calgary—Montreal, Sept. 26 | Montreal—Chicago

Montreal—Quebec, Sept. 26 | Quebec—Montreal

Montreal—Montreal, Sept. 26 | Montreal—Montreal

Montreal—Montreal, Sept. 26 | Montreal—Montreal

Montreal—Montreal, Sept. 26 | Montreal—Montreal

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CANAL CHIEFS  
LOSE SUIT FOR  
OUTER PARKS

County Field for Great  
Playground, if Issue  
Wins at Polls.

## COURT REJECTS PLEA

The broader confines of Cook county and not those of the sanitary district will mark the area of Chicago's nature playground, if the proposal for a forest reserve district is adopted by the people at the next general election in November. Circuit Judge McGoorty yesterday ruled against the sanitary district boundaries and in favor of the county.

In an effort to obtain for themselves the greater powers of trustees of the proposed reserve, the drainage trustees had caused to be filed a petition asking that the boundaries of the proposed reserve be made coextensive with those of the sanitary district. In this they nearly thwarted the plans of the Forest Reserve District Association of Cook county, the county commissioners, and officials of the Chicago plan commission. The Forest Reserve District association filed a later petition opposing the sanitary district scheme.

Bombarded from All Sides. When the case was heard before Judge McGoorty, however, a landslide of evidence in favor of the larger boundaries appeared, and the sanitary district scheme was bombarded from every side. Members of the Chicago plan commission, prominent landscape architects, men acquainted with the forested areas of the county, and even minority trustees of the sanitary district argued fiercely against the restriction of the playground to the limits of the sanitary district.

Charles H. Wacker, president of the plan commission, and Walter D. Moody, managing director of the commission, were among the first to protest. They said two-thirds of the forests in the county were outside of the district, and the most beautiful tracts of woodland, streams, and valleys would be left out.

## Palos Park Plea.

A picturesque suit for the inclusion of Palos township, one of the least settled of the county towns, and not included in the sanitary district, was made by John J. Coburn, attorney of Palos Park.

"In 1860 I visited New York and returned impressed with the desirability of having a huge natural park outside of Chicago," Mr. Coburn said. "Some time after we were able to have a law passed by the legislature which would create such a reserve, but legal problems have prevented the realization of the project ever since. I know of no beautiful woods in the sanitary district except perhaps a few small tracts in the north."

Cook county is no good for farming. It is essentially speculative land and is fast being bought up by real estate boosters. Cook county is really Chicago, and its natural beauties should belong to the city in whose boundaries they eventually will find themselves.

## Jeans at Bare Canal Banks.

The sanitary district says it has abundant land already in its possession available for parks and boulevards. Why, there aren't ten trees along the drainage canal! You can no more drive a boulevard over those stone piles along the banks unless you use an aeroplane. They haven't enough forest in the district to make a decent back yard, and the strip of land along the canal isn't big enough for a rabbit track, to say nothing of a boulevard."

Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect, who has laid out several of the city's parks, and D. H. Perkins, who was associated with him in a survey of the country's wooded lands several years ago, said the only feasible plan was to include all Cook county.

"It seems to me if we ever get down to real work on this proposition," said Mr. Jensen, "we must go outside of the sanitary district to a large extent."

"The statute provides the territory shall be continuous, lying wholly within one county," Mr. Fulkerston said. "It shall contain one or more natural forests, and the petition shall contain a name by which the district is to be called. These are lacking."

Judge McGoorty then ruled the petition of the sanitary district be thrown out of court, and the two petitions filed respectively by the forest reserve district association and the county commissioners be allowed to stand. He said he would issue a formal order directing that the proposition of a reserve district embracing the entire county be printed on the ballot at the November election.

## Stand of Court.

"This is an important case from the viewpoint of public interest," said the court. "In my opinion the petition dealing with the sanitary district plan is insufficient and does not come within the requirements of the act as passed by the legislature. Nor is it within my power to amend that."

"I may add that when two or more petitions are filed covering contiguous territory the judge may merge that territory and consider the petitions as one. The evidence seems conclusive that a wise public policy and the future interest of the inhabitants of Cook county make it my duty to give them an opportunity of voting on this larger proposition."

## Hunting for "Buried Gold" of Woman Miser.

LOOP TUNNELS  
SELL FOR TAXES

Jacob Glos Buys Property  
of Illinois Company  
for \$64,728.

## DEAL A BIG SURPRISE.

Jacob Glos, a tax buyer, found a bargain yesterday. He closed a deal to get a certificate of sale covering fifty-eight miles of tunnel under the heart of Chicago, several hundred freight cars, and miles and miles of telephone conduits for \$64,728.

For reasons thus far known only to its owners, the Illinois Tunnel company failed to pay its 1913 taxes. In June the property was advertised for sale because of this delinquency and was put up at the tax sale conducted by County Treasurer O'Connell.

Glos was on hand representing, he said, Deidrich Arnold, a neighbor of his at Elmhurst, with whom he is associated in the real estate and tax business. In Arnold's name he agreed to pay the taxes plus the penalty to be assessed for the company's default.

## Company Not Represented.

So far as could be learned the company was not represented at the sale. President C. W. Hotchkiss is in New York. Sherman W. Tracy, vice president, was said to have known nothing of the sale until after its completion, and Attorney Daniel J. Schuyler Jr. said he knew nothing of it until his attention was called to it by Mr. Tracy.

The franchise of the company is held by the Chicago Tunnel company, but the latter is controlled by the Chicago Tunnel company. This corporation is controlled by the Arnoux interests and the Harriman estate, which took over the property after a reorganization two years ago.

## Attorney William E. Church, representing the complainant, explained the case for Mrs. Baker.

"Mrs. Baker came to Chicago to visit her son, H. W. Baker, a dental student at Northwestern university," Mr. Church said. "She registered at the Great Northern. While there she became ill one evening and telephoned for her son.

## Son Visited Her Room.

Mrs. Harriet L. Baker of Newcastle, Va., yesterday filed suit in the United States District court for \$25,000 damages against the Northern Hotel company, operating the Great Northern hotel.

She charges that she was spied upon by house detectives of the Great Northern hotel, humiliated, and driven out into the streets in a storm at midnight of March 14, 1914. Only the precise was disclosed.

## Attorney Ralph R. Bradley, counsel for the hotel company, gave the hotel management's version of the case.

## Son Visits Her Room.

"Young Baker came in response to the call, remained with his mother for a time, and then went away. He returned to her the next evening after school. While he and his mother were together in the room a house detective passed the door and, hearing voices, took it upon himself to decide then and there that 'things were wrong.'

"He demanded that the door be opened. The door was opened for him, but before any explanations could be made Mrs. Baker was driven out into the street in a storm. It was done in the most unfeeling manner, and Mrs. Baker's health has been impaired on account of the treatment she received."

Attorney Ralph R. Bradley, counsel for the hotel company, gave the hotel management's version of the case.

## Observed with Young Man.

"Mrs. Baker engaged a single room with a view to the hotel," he said. "There was only a single bed in the room and no couch. On the second evening she was there she was observed with a young man sitting in the balcony of the hotel until midnight."

"Then both were seen taking the elevator and going to Mrs. Baker's room. When the night watchman knocked on the door the young man opened it.

"The regulations of the house required that some action be taken. The man was told he would have to leave. The woman was not ordered out, but simply followed the man when he was ordered to go. We learned subsequently that he was her son, but it is a most extraordinary case."

## PLANS TO ORGANIZE IDLE.

Haywood Tells I. W. W. Convention No Grain Should Be Exported.

Plans for organizing the unemployed for the coming winter were made at the opening session of the ninth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World yesterday at 2017 Evergreen avenue. "Big Bill" Haywood, general organizer, and Vincent St. John, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., were the principal figures at the convention.

TEACHER SOUGHT  
DEATH AS MEANS  
TO PAY UP DEBTS

Miss Crawford's Letters  
Show She Placed Final  
Hope in Insurance.

## JUST 'TIRED OUT WOMAN'

Miss Esther Crawford, who attempted suicide on the prairie at Salem, Wis., planned to die that her debts might be paid out of her life insurance.

This statement was made in letters given out yesterday at Missouri Valley, La., by her sister, Mrs. Perrine Purcell, and J. S. Devell, attorney, to whom Miss Crawford detailed her extraordinary scheme.

Last night Miss Crawford was taken from the custody of officials at Kenosha, Wis., to the Pennoyer sanitarium on the north shore, by Marcus H. Taft, her companion in a Chicago real estate dealer at 1120 South State avenue. Mr. Taft learned of his cousin's flight yesterday through Tom Taruvu and departed at once for Kenosha. He said she would be kept at the sanitarium until she had recovered strength and poise.

## Sister Comes to Aid.

Mrs. Purcell left Missouri Valley last night to come to Chicago to the aid of her sister. Mrs. Purcell told of the letters Miss Crawford wrote to her and to Mr. Devell.

In these letters Miss Crawford announced she intended killing herself Sunday afternoon and planned to go to Salem, believing that in such a small town she would escape publicity. She pointed out that she would remove everything by which she might be identified by strangers and described the garb in which she expected to die so that there would be no difficulty in collecting the insurance.

Miss Crawford sent her insurance policy and an inventory of her debts and obligations to Attorney Devell, instructing him to see that all of her obligations were discharged.

## Mentions Two Deaths.

The letter casually remarked that she was undecided whether to die by drowning or by opening her veins—the latter course she decided upon.

The letter to Mr. Devell was registered.

On Saturday morning he was received by the police, who were returning the old skirt and the letter and the latter was delivered to him twenty-four hours earlier than it would have been in the ordinary course of events. Devell hastened to send the message which failed to prevent Miss Crawford's attempt at death.

Mrs. Purcell has announced she will return to her sister home to live with her at Missouri Valley when she has sufficiently recovered.

## Spent Summer in Evanston.

Miss Crawford spent the summer in Evanston. She lived for a time at the home of Miss Kate Haddon at 1714 Chicago avenue, Evanston. Three weeks ago she removed to Harmon Terrace, at 710 Clark street, Evanston. At that place she wrote her farewell letters. She left nothing but a few girls for kindred. She also sent a note to her husband, her head, and then—

Well, "Richard C. Chapeck, 24, advertising girl," got a marriage license at Crown Point.

There ought to be a perfectly good human interest story, laid along the line charted above, in the Chapeck-Nolan romance. But it will have to be printed at a later date, for the Richard C. Chapeck who sells advertising, is 24 years old and lives at 4858 Sheridan road—the only 24 year old advertising selling Richard C. Chapeck in Chicago, by the way—refuses to make any admissions.

## Mr. Chapeck Flustered.

When young Chapeck, whose father is in the investment business at 10 South LaSalle street, was called to the telephone last night he was much flustered.

"It is preposterous and outrageous," he said. "Why, I don't even know the girl, and I've never been in Crown Point in my life."

"Why didn't you get married in Chicago if you wanted to keep the thing quiet?"

"I really wish you wouldn't talk like that," protested Chapeck. "I consider that as nothing less than an insinuation I am not telling the truth. Some one has been using my name; that's all there is to it. If anything is printed I may have to resort to the courts."

"But don't you think the burden of proof is up to you? Now, if you are already married—"

## Married? Certainly.

"Yes, yes!" cried the bridegroom-by-implication. "Why, I am married. I was married in Cleveland six years ago and I have two lovely children. I will bring them all down to your office to prove it."

"Married six years and only 24 years old?"

"O, I understand that. Better not print anything. My wife would like to have me in the paper."

There are six apartments in the building in which young Mr. Chapeck lives. Not one of the five neighbors had ever heard of a Mrs. Richard Chapeck. Nor had they ever seen or heard anything of the "two lovely children."

Mr. Chapeck was not at home when a reporter rang the bell of his apartment after the telephone conversation and the talks with the neighbors. A woman who said she was his mother opened the door.

"Bye, bye," she said. "Better not print anything. My wife would like to have me in the paper."

It was reported that the boy had received a tip that Frank Holt, wanted also for the robbery of the Union National bank of Altona, Pa.—the robbery to which Joseph Kaufman recently confessed a part—was implicated in the Franklin Park raid.

Walter Jos, the bank clerk shot Monday at Franklin Park, is still in a critical condition at Oak Park hospital. Coroner Hoffman postponed an attempt to take his statement.

## BALKS AT \$124 AUTO BILL.

Arthur Reeves Is Given Week by Judge in Which to Pay Charges for Long Ride.

Arthur Reeves, an arteriologist at the Colonial cafe, 745 East Madison street, was given a week in which to pay a non-movable bill of \$124 he owed to Edward H. Miller, owner of a garage at 315 East Fifty-fifth street, when arraigned before Judge Caverly in the Hyde Park court yesterday.

FREES MAN  
WED IN YEAR  
OF DIVORCE

Court Holds Crime, if  
Any, Was Committed  
in Indiana.

## LIABLE TO PRISON

The first attempt in Chicago to punish infraction of the law forbidding marriage within a year after divorce under the criminal section of the statute failed yesterday in a ruling by Municipal Judge William N. Gemmill. The statute provides a penalty of from one to three years in the penitentiary for violation of the law.

The court held Lloyd H. Wilson, a publisher at 111 North Dearborn street, who married Alma Young at Crown Point, Ind., less than a month after he was divorced from his first wife, Mrs. Adeline Wilson, the complainant, had committed no criminal offense.

**Must Sue in Indiana.**  
If there was a crime committed it was in Indiana, and a crime committed in that state cannot be prosecuted in Illinois," the judge said.

According to Judge Gemmill's ruling, before a person could be found guilty here of violating the law in question a prohibited marriage would have to be performed within this state.

Cameron Latter, counsel for the complainant, Mrs. Wilson, argued the law properly involved persons married in other states returning to live in Illinois and the second marriage. Mrs. Wilson is living with her mother at 4545 Sheridan road.

Mr. Wilson and his present wife live at 4142 Vincennes avenue.

**Children Break Up Family.**  
A case of "no children and your children" broke into court with a petition for divorce filed by Mrs. Minnie Kiehr against Peter Kiehr, a grocer at 2803 Armitage avenue.

The respective stepchildren's respective quarrels had grown so heated the parents decided they must be separated, according to the petition. They went to a lawyer's office to arrange the separation, the wife avers, and stayed downtown to attend a play. When she got home she found the house stripped, she charges.

**Says Wife Beat Him.**  
Weston Burton, president of the Benters' Insurance corporation, filed an answer and cross bill to his wife's divorce suit, charging her with cruelty and speculating that she attacked and beat him, also that Sunday before Thanksgiving, 1913, she locked him out of their home.

Mrs. Anna M. King filed a bill for a review of her divorce case, filed in December, 1910, charging her husband concealed the real value of his property and she got no alimony, while, in fact, he had \$10,000, since increased to \$150,000. She asks a new trial.

Both parties are now living in Duane.

Judge Charles M. Walker in two days in the Circuit court divorce case has disposed of ninety cases. There remain 2,500 on the docket and new cases are being filed at the rate of about twenty a day.

BABY DIES AMID COURT  
TANGLE IT BROUGHT ON.

Woman Claiming Child as Daughter Held on Charge Brought by Policeman She Accused.

A baby, Fern Lillian Ott, supposed to be 3 months old—the innocent cause of two court hearings, with at least one and perhaps more to be held in future—died yesterday at the home of Mrs. Anna S. Snitsky, 449 West Fifty-ninth street, Gertrude Ott, 30, of 3632 Vincennes avenue, died yesterday.

The young woman accused of谋杀 (murder) was arrested, charged she obtained the infant from a so-called "baby farm." She was arraigned and the case is still pending. The child had been suffering from summer complaint.

SLEUTHS ON NIGHT TRAIL  
OF SUBURB BANK ROBBERS.

Detail of Detectives in Automobiles Dispatched from the Loop on New Clevel.

# Folks Who Face Trouble Gamely Aren't the Ones to Ask for Company.

## FOOTBALL BOARD KEEPS HANDS OFF; GAME SCIENTIFIC

**Changes in Forward Pass  
Rules Will Not Affect  
Sport Seriously.**

## ELEMENT OF LUCK DROPPED

**BY WALTER H. ECKERSALL.**  
Since the days of the mass play, the flying wedge, and turtle back formation, the game of football has undergone many changes. The popular college sport, that branch of collegiate athletics which supports other lines of athletic endeavor, never went through such a course of evolution as it did in the winter of 1905-'06. The rules were so radically changed that the game was looked upon as a parlor sport.

In order to keep the game alive something had to be done. The rules had to be changed to eliminate the element of danger. Instead of twenty-two men massing in a heap and falling down in one big lump of humanity, thus causing injury to many players, the rules committee at last has succeeded in adopting a code of rules which partially eliminates this danger.

### Forward Pass Good Play.

Following the memorable meeting of 1905-'06, the mass play was abolished and other rules adopted to eliminate serious accidents. The inauguration of the forward pass was one of the first changes made in the code, and this play today is considered one of the best weapons of attack of any well-coached eleven. In 1905-'06, the forward pass was not considered a good play because of many restrictions placed on it. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the rules committee, these restrictions have been removed and the play can be used today just as successfully as a cross drive off tackle, an end run, or a long plunge. It will be remembered that a forward pass could not be thrown more than twenty yards into an opponent's territory, that it had to cross the line of scrimmage at least five yards each side of the center and must be thrown from a point five yards back of the scrimmage line.

### No Pushing or Pulling.

The rules committee soon saw the folly of such rulings and the forward pass today is one of the simplest plays to govern in the game. Rules forbidding the man carrying the ball to be pushed or pulled were adopted and other changes made to make the game safe.

Fortunately for the players and spectators, the rules committee did not make many alterations in the playing code at its meeting last winter. The changes which were adopted will not have a serious effect on the game as it was played last season and followers of the sport can look forward to one of the most successful seasons in recent years.

In order to discourage side-line coaching, the coach, even the head coach, will be allowed to stand along the side lines. If this rule is enforced by the officials one of the disagreeable and unsportsmanlike features will be eliminated. Many games have been won and lost by such tactics and the team for whose benefit the information was given will be penalized fifteen yards, and the informant excluded from the neighborhood of play for the remainder of the game.

### Scrimmage Now Compulsory.

The kick-off a touchback or safety has been abolished, and the half must now be put in play by scrimmage on the twenty-yard line. The object of this rule is to give the team which carried the ball into its opponent's territory an opportunity of holding its advantage. Another rule which should have been adopted is that in a game in which an intentionally grounded forward pass is so cornered that he cannot make the throw, and in order to avoid the chance of getting the ball off the opposing side catch the ball by the feet and run with it on the ground and the play goes as an incomplete forward pass and the penalty of a down is inflicted.

In order to discourage such tactics, the committee has adopted a rule which provides for a ten-yard penalty if a team, on a third or bird down, the point is gained and the ball remaining the same. If the offense occurs after a fourth down has been declared, the ball shall go to the opposing side at a point ten yards back of the point from which it was put in play.

### Officials to Be Judges.

Heretofore the officials shall be sole judges as to whether a kick is intentionally roughed by the place-kicker or not. It is pointed out that their players are outside of the field of play. Instead of a formation being played over again while the play is on, the officials shall be penalized if they interfere with the catcher of a forward pass. Such penalty shall be levied from the point of the catch.

Tripping by the hand is included under the heading of foul. Such actions as tripping the ball carrier, yard penalties, running on the side lines is classed under unsportsmanlike conduct.

### Field Judge for Big Games.

The selection of a field judge now is optional. In professional games it will be the benefit of all to have a field judge, but it is felt that the game be conducted according to rules. A ten yard penalty shall be inflicted against the team which has the ball if the action of its players interferes with the catcher of a forward pass. Such penalty shall be levied from the point of the catch.

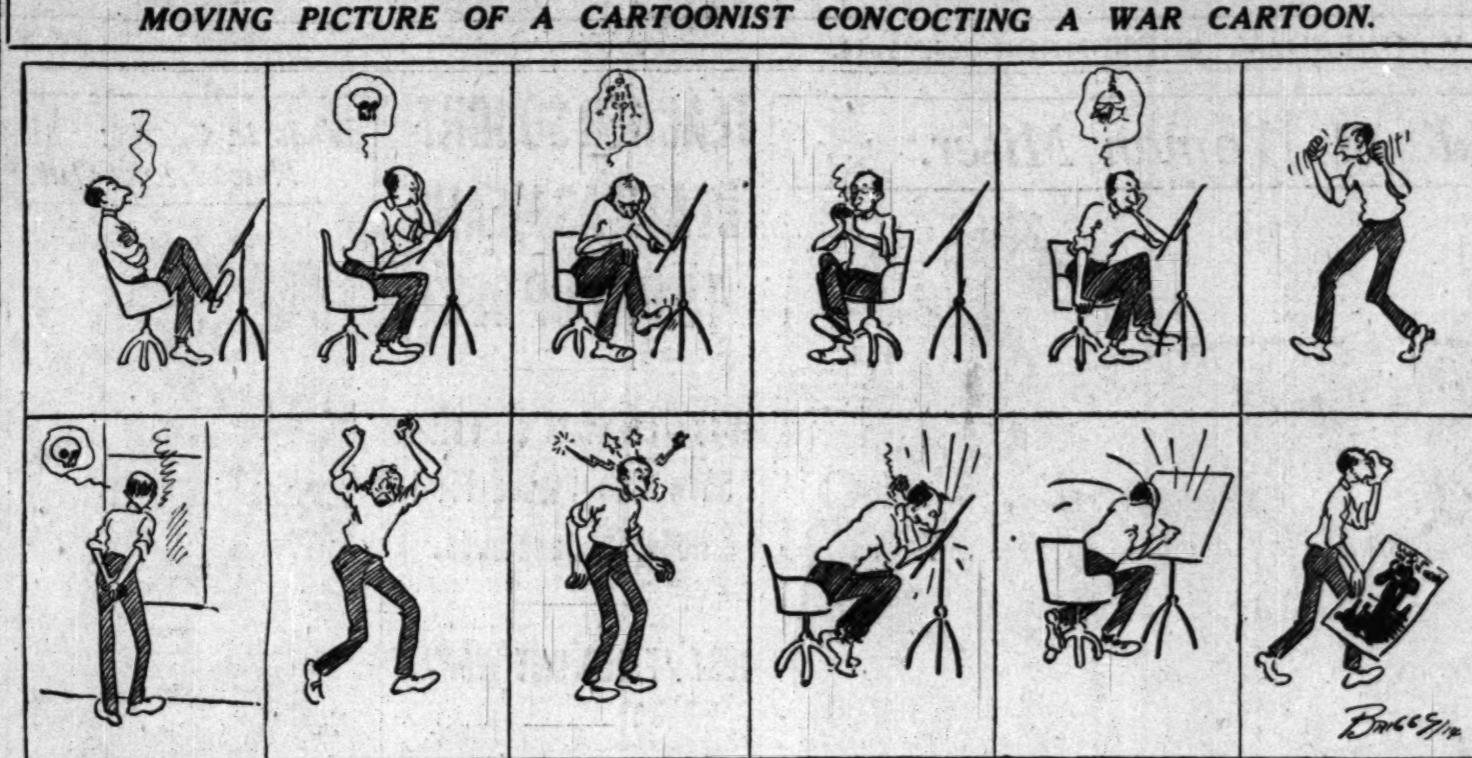
Tripping by the hand is included under the heading of foul. Such actions as tripping the ball carrier, yard penalties, running on the side lines is classed under unsportsmanlike conduct.

### IRATE FAN 'OUT' SAYS JUDGE

Municipal Judge Caverly, acting as umpire in a baseball scrap in the South Chicago court yesterday, declared that the fan, Jacobay, 1606 Avenue M, out for interference, was a candidate for punishment.

Caverly injected himself into a game last Sunday afternoon at East One Hundred and Sixth street between Astor and Harrison avenues, speaking part. William Hart, third baseman for the Sooner Phillips, stopped the flow of tears by shouting "Out" to Jacobay's nose.

In demolishing the charge of disorderly conduct against Hart, Justice Caverly told Steve that he was a good baseball fan he would not mind a bloody nose.



## PAGE PUTS MEN THROUGH GRIND

**Thirty-four Maroons Given  
Three and a Half Hour  
Drill on Midway.**

## DOLLY' GRAY REPORTS.

With a squad augmented by the arrival of late comers, the University of Chicago football candidates practiced for more than three hours yesterday in a strenuous workout. Thirty-four varsity aspirants were out. They were under the eye of Coach "Fat" Page, the illness of Director, preventing his leaving the scene. The man reported on the field at 3 o'clock and did not leave practice until 6:30 o'clock.

"Dolly" Gray was heartily greeted by the coaches. He had been prevented from appearing for the first day's drill on Monday. He weighed 173 pounds and is said to be in the best of condition. He was put to work at or near the half back position on an eleven including many of last year's varsity stars and several legitimate looking hopes. A new recruit for the Maroon camp was H. Eddie Jackson, a heavy line candidate. He never practiced before at Stagg field.

### Canning Coaches Line Men.

Assistant Coach John Canning took charge of the line men in long drill on blocking. Norman Faine, who had charge of the freshman candidates, pre-scribed a vigorous drill for men.

Page divided his men into three elevens and sent them trotting up and down and across the field in signal practice. The drill continued for an hour, during which the informal team was engaged several times in lineup. Knipchiel, Russell, and Gordon worked at quarter.

After the signal drill Page instanced the first team and sent them to work. He set up the candidates for line positions in opposing factions while the full backs punted down the field and the ends tried to run the ball. End candidates were sent down field to cover the kicks and stop the backs. The kickers, runners, and covering ends were worked on the local field.

### FOOTBALL TEAM AT LEWIS AFTER LAPSE OF 12 YEARS.

Lewis Institute has returned to football after discarding the sport for twelve years. Director Whipple, who has been instrumental in getting the sport back, has been a great help.

Alumni, former students, and friends have responded, and daily practices are at the order of Tigers' park. Forty-seventh anniversary.

The outlook is for a heavy team, with the members averaging around 19 years.

Arrangements are under way to meet some of the local and suburban league teams, as well as members of the Little Five conference. One of the promising players is McDonald, who is seeking the quarter.

On Saturday, Oct. 13, the team will play its first game at the Civic Auditorium.

On Oct. 20, the team will play its second game at the Auditorium.

On Oct. 27, the team will play its third game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 3, the team will play its fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 10, the team will play its fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 17, the team will play its sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 24, the team will play its seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 1, the team will play its eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 8, the team will play its ninth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 15, the team will play its tenth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 22, the team will play its eleventh game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 29, the team will play its twelfth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 5, the team will play its thirteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 12, the team will play its fourteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 19, the team will play its fifteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 26, the team will play its sixteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Feb. 2, the team will play its seventeenth game at the Auditorium.

On Feb. 9, the team will play its eighteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Feb. 16, the team will play its nineteenth game at the Auditorium.

On Feb. 23, the team will play its twentieth game at the Auditorium.

On Mar. 2, the team will play its twenty-first game at the Auditorium.

On Mar. 9, the team will play its twenty-second game at the Auditorium.

On Mar. 16, the team will play its twenty-third game at the Auditorium.

On Mar. 23, the team will play its twenty-fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Mar. 30, the team will play its twenty-fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Apr. 6, the team will play its twenty-sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Apr. 13, the team will play its twenty-seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Apr. 20, the team will play its twenty-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Apr. 27, the team will play its twenty-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On May 4, the team will play its thirtieth game at the Auditorium.

On May 11, the team will play its thirty-first game at the Auditorium.

On May 18, the team will play its thirty-second game at the Auditorium.

On May 25, the team will play its thirty-third game at the Auditorium.

On Jun. 1, the team will play its thirty-fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Jun. 8, the team will play its thirty-fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Jun. 15, the team will play its thirty-sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Jun. 22, the team will play its thirty-seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Jun. 29, the team will play its thirty-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Jul. 6, the team will play its thirty-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On Jul. 13, the team will play its forty-first game at the Auditorium.

On Jul. 20, the team will play its forty-second game at the Auditorium.

On Jul. 27, the team will play its forty-third game at the Auditorium.

On Aug. 3, the team will play its forty-fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Aug. 10, the team will play its forty-fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Aug. 17, the team will play its forty-sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Aug. 24, the team will play its forty-seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Sep. 1, the team will play its forty-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Sep. 8, the team will play its forty-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On Sep. 15, the team will play its fifty-first game at the Auditorium.

On Sep. 22, the team will play its fifty-second game at the Auditorium.

On Sep. 29, the team will play its fifty-third game at the Auditorium.

On Oct. 6, the team will play its fifty-fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Oct. 13, the team will play its fifty-fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Oct. 20, the team will play its fifty-sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Oct. 27, the team will play its fifty-seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 3, the team will play its fifty-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 10, the team will play its fifty-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 17, the team will play its sixty-first game at the Auditorium.

On Nov. 24, the team will play its sixty-second game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 1, the team will play its sixty-third game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 8, the team will play its sixty-fourth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 15, the team will play its sixty-fifth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 22, the team will play its sixty-sixth game at the Auditorium.

On Dec. 29, the team will play its sixty-seventh game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 5, the team will play its sixty-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 12, the team will play its sixty-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 19, the team will play its七十th game at the Auditorium.

On Jan. 26, the team will play its七十-first game at the Auditorium.

On Feb. 2, the team will play its七十-second game at the Auditorium.

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On Apr. 27, the team will play its七十-eighth game at the Auditorium.

On May 4, the team will play its七十-ninth game at the Auditorium.

On May 11, the team will play its七十-e



# BUSINESS. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

16

## SHARP DECLINE IN GRAIN LIST

**Big Receipts and Slow Cash Demand Cause Free Wheat Selling.**

## OATS SHOW WEAKNESS.

The wheat market displayed a decidedly weaker trend yesterday. Armour was a heavy seller and there was no aggressive buying demand. The outside buying demand has let up materially, and after an early show of steadiness prices began to ease off. There was considerable selling of long wheat as well as more short sellers as the decline gained headway. There was little in the news to account for the change in sentiment, but the slack trade with little new buying was responsible for much of the weakness.

Final prices were 2½¢/bu lower. The cash demand was moderate, and no information from the country was moderate; there was not much activity in the shipping demand, sales being reported at 40,000 bu. There were no cables from the other side, but advices received via Liverpool generally was bullish.

### Northwest Has Big Run.

The large receipts in the northwest continue to check bullish enthusiasm. Offerings from the country have been reported smaller for several days, but the movement continues heavy both at northwestern markets and at Winnipeg. Arrivals at Minneapolis and St. Paul were 1,000 cars, compared to 802 cars yesterday, and at Winnipeg had 1,278 cars, against 1,237 cars a year ago.

Total primary receipts were 2,633,000 bu, against 2,622,000 bu for a year ago. Local railroads continued to move 800 cars, with 548 cars inspected yesterday. Clearances of wheat and flour for the day were 487,000 bu. Weather map showed general rains in the northwest, but indications were for clearing weather through most of the spring wheat belt.

### Situation Strong Abroad.

Brockwell's advice went to the effect that while supplies in Europe were being rapidly absorbed, and that reports from France and other countries of western Europe indicated serious losses from lack of sufficient wheat imports, the situation in the main grain has been exposed to the weather. In Argentina weather conditions were more favorable, and prices at Buenos Aires were 100,000 bu for three days. Flour trade reports are favorable, and there is a good demand for export, but the domestic market was reported as being rather quiet. No new arrivals had three cargoes of wheat had been sold to go to South American ports recently. It is stated also that all the grain cargoes shipped to South America were paid for with the exception of one.

### Cotton Futures Are Weak.

The lack of buying demand of any big proportions was again evident in corn. Prices were 6½¢/bu lower at the finish, with December at 106¾¢/bu, November 107½¢/bu, October 108½¢/bu, and September 111½¢/bu. Futures were not materially changed at the close, although at one time quoted sharply lower. Country offerings are light, but the domestic market remains strong, and no more wheat is available. The price of wheat in the main grain has been exposed to the weather. In Argentina weather conditions were more favorable, and prices at Buenos Aires were 100,000 bu for three days. Flour trade reports are favorable, and there is a good demand for export, but the domestic market was reported as being rather quiet. No new arrivals had three cargoes of wheat had been sold to go to South American ports recently. It is stated also that all the grain cargoes shipped to South America were paid for with the exception of one.

### Cash Houses Buy Oats.

Cash houses that have been doing export business recently are the leading buyers of oats, but this buying did not keep prices from declining, nor did it stop the fall. The situation of the country is not so serious as the situation has been brought about in the cotton industry, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Chicago board of trade, and the exchange, buy a half of cotton movement, authorizes the appointment by the president of the association, of a committee with power to do whatever is necessary for them to do as far as cotton is concerned, to have charge and act as trustees, holding the cotton until such time as the country is enabled to reopen, so that ordinary facilities for hedging are available, and then they may have the right to sell the cotton at the current price as they consider proper, but not less than 10 cents per pound."

The cash demand for both corn and oats is slow for domestic account, but there is a fair business in oats for export and some reports of a good demand for oats for export. Sales were 163,000 bu corn and 575,000 bu oats. Corn prices for corn were unchanged to date, and oats were 1,005,000 bu, compared to 861,000 bu a year ago.

The seaboard reported 300,000 bu oats sold for export.

### Moderate Trade in Products.

Provisions of a number of importers reported a moderate trade in products. The market was under pressure of fair sales most of the day and fair declines were scored throughout the list. In some quarters there was a slight increase in price, but in general it continues dull, and where no need of hope are fairly liberal. The weaker tone in coarse grains also was reflected in the market for flour, which were 100,000 bu lower at the close. Receipts here were 13,000, with 21,000 bu for export. Western receipts were a mixed bag, with 10,000 bu for export, and 10,000 bu for domestic account, and screenings were 62,000 bu, 127 cars.

Timothy seed was steady, with a mix of September and October, and some were 10,000 bu, and can be 40,000 bu. Clover seed was steady at 70,000 bu for cash.

Durum wheat was 10¢/bu higher, with cash on track, and October and November at \$1.47¢/bu. Durum wheat was 10¢/bu higher, with cash on track, and October and November at \$1.40¢/bu. Winters wheat 16½¢/bu lower, with October, \$1.23¢/bu. Winters wheat 16½¢/bu higher, with cash on track, and October and November at \$1.24¢/bu. Receipts here were 19 cars, and December, \$1.35¢/bu.

### By Market Steady.

Wheat was 10¢/bu higher, with cash on track, and October and November at \$1.24¢/bu. Receipts here were 10 cars, and December, \$1.35¢/bu.

Barley sold at a decline of 10¢/bu, with cash on track, and October and November at \$1.24¢/bu. Receipts here were 10 cars, and December, \$1.35¢/bu.

### Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—WHEAT—Cash lower; track, No. 2 white, £100/£105; No. 2 white, £105/£110; No. 3 white, £105/£110; No. 4 white, £105/£110; No. 5 white, £105/£110; No. 6 white, £105/£110; No. 7 white, £105/£110; No. 8 white, £105/£110; No. 9 white, £105/£110; No. 10 white, £105/£110; No. 11 white, £105/£110; No. 12 white, £105/£110; No. 13 white, £105/£110; No. 14 white, £105/£110; No. 15 white, £105/£110; No. 16 white, £105/£110; No. 17 white, £105/£110; No. 18 white, £105/£110; No. 19 white, £105/£110; No. 20 white, £105/£110; No. 21 white, £105/£110; No. 22 white, £105/£110; No. 23 white, £105/£110; No. 24 white, £105/£110; No. 25 white, £105/£110; No. 26 white, £105/£110; No. 27 white, £105/£110; No. 28 white, £105/£110; No. 29 white, £105/£110; No. 30 white, £105/£110; No. 31 white, £105/£110; No. 32 white, £105/£110; No. 33 white, £105/£110; No. 34 white, £105/£110; No. 35 white, £105/£110; No. 36 white, £105/£110; No. 37 white, £105/£110; No. 38 white, £105/£110; No. 39 white, £105/£110; 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## FEMALE HELP.

111 Domestic.  
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD WORKS; ref-  
erence, Mrs. E. L. Clark, 112 N. Clark St.

CHILDREN, 2½ AND 5;  
Michigan-av., 201 and 8.  
TO TAKE CARE OF  
one meal a day for two  
days; good wages; 1000  
to 3000 W. Monroe, 4th Fl.

FOR HOUSEWORKS;  
good wages; 1000 to  
324 Tribune.

TRADES.

WITNESS-EXPERIENCED.

KERS. SORTED, SHIRT  
AND EXPERIENCED; low  
100 to 1000 Tribune.

EXPERIENCED TRIMMERS.

Royal Trimmed Co., 120  
Adelaide.

EXCITING VICTORIES

50 MORE.

EXCITED WORKERS.

TO RENT.

CLASS. ONE CHANCE  
the right party, Otto, 1000

PRENTICES-PAID WHILE

TRAVELLED.

IN FACTORY, 1000 TO 1000  
at RIBBON & CO., 257 W.

SHIRT FINISHERS - INT

FOLK and Li Sales.

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**NEW HIGH GRADE APARTMENTS**

In Kenwood's most exclusive residence district. Beautiful Homes on All Sides.

**4711 to 4759 Ingleside av**  
6 rooms, 2 baths; rent \$75.

**4710 to 4730 Ellis av.**  
8 rms., 3 baths; rent \$100 up.

**4734 to 4752 Ellis av.**  
Rooms & bath, detached 3-apartment building. Building has a 50 ft. lot, all during good light on all sides. Rent \$175.

**ALL ABOVE APARTMENTS, INCLUDING 4 AND 5 ROOMS, ARE FOR RENT. ALL HAVE LIVING AND DINING ROOMS FACING THE AVENUES.**

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**HIGH GRADE MODERN APARTMENTS FOR RENT**

**5036 to 5056 Woodlawn-av.**  
Corner Hyde Park-bldv.

New building - just completed; 9 and 10 room apartments, solid mahogany finish; all baths, sun parlor, private service type 3 apartment, built-in electric range, etc. Rent \$100 up.

**PRICE, \$100 to \$225 Per Month.**

**AGENTS ON PREMISES.**

**DRAPER & KRAMER,**

111 N. Dearborn.

**Open Sunday.**

**TO RENT-**

**Jackson Park Apts.**

**NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.**

**6004-62 STONY ISLAND av., overlooking Jackson Park.**

**Large and very light, will deco-**

**rate in style, new finish, large windows, etc.**

**RENT \$140 UP. AGENT ON PREMISES.**

**JAMES G. BARRELLA, 1461 E. 65th-ST.**

**TO RENT- KENWOOD COHS AND APARTMENTS**

**1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 room suites, furnished or unfurnished, \$125 per month.**

**Large and very light, will deco-**

**rate in style, new finish, large windows, etc.**

**RENT \$140 UP. AGENT ON PREMISES.**

**JOHN C. SCHUBERT & WALKER,**

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**SMITH & EMRICK,**

**4711 LAKESIDE PARK,**

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**New high grade 4 room apartments with sun porches, modern kitchens, stove, refrigerator, etc. Rent \$125 up.**

**TO RENT- 521 HYDE PARK AV.**

**2nd fl., 9th fl., 10th fl., 11th fl., 12th fl., 13th fl., 14th fl., 15th fl., 16th fl., 17th fl., 18th fl., 19th fl., 20th fl., 21st fl., 22nd fl., 23rd fl., 24th fl., 25th fl., 26th fl., 27th fl., 28th fl., 29th fl., 30th fl., 31st fl., 32nd fl., 33rd fl., 34th fl., 35th fl., 36th fl., 37th fl., 38th fl., 39th fl., 40th fl., 41st fl., 42nd fl., 43rd fl., 44th fl., 45th fl., 46th fl., 47th fl., 48th fl., 49th fl., 50th fl., 51st fl., 52nd fl., 53rd fl., 54th fl., 55th fl., 56th fl., 57th fl., 58th fl., 59th fl., 60th fl., 61st fl., 62nd fl., 63rd fl., 64th fl., 65th fl., 66th fl., 67th fl., 68th fl., 69th fl., 70th fl., 71st fl., 72nd fl., 73rd fl., 74th fl., 75th fl., 76th fl., 77th fl., 78th fl., 79th fl., 80th fl., 81st fl., 82nd fl., 83rd fl., 84th fl., 85th fl., 86th fl., 87th fl., 88th fl., 89th fl., 90th fl., 91st fl., 92nd fl., 93rd fl., 94th fl., 95th fl., 96th fl., 97th fl., 98th fl., 99th fl., 100th fl., 101st fl., 102nd fl., 103rd fl., 104th fl., 105th fl., 106th fl., 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